MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
Published Weekly

Saturday June 30th 1917

The Attitude of Americans Toward the War

A Reply to the N. C. "Daily News"

American Courts in China

By Charles S. Lobingier

Chinese Political Developments

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Vol. I No. 4

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME I　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1917　　NUMBER 4

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CHINESE politics seem to be still drifting—where one hardly can see. On the surface conditions are quiet. Underneath, forces are at work which may at any time plunge the country into civil war. The Parliamentarians do not admit that they are defeated, and seem to believe that it is possible for them to organize enough strength in central and south China to offset the power of the Military Party, and divide the country into two sections of about equal size. What the Parliamentarians expect to gain, ultimately, by proceeding in this manner, I am not now able to comprehend. One way of looking at the situation, it may be feasible for the Liberals to carry one section of China off into secession. It is a matter of inducing a few Governors and Generals to declare their "independence" of the Peking Government. The Tuchuns (or some of them) did that a few weeks ago; and last week those who had so acted, having secured for their Party substantial control of the Government and turned the Parliament out, rescinded their "independence," with the usual humble apologies. In some of its aspects, this declaring of the "independence" of this or that province or district is distinctly humorous. Even the Chinese navy, it seems, has just declared its "independence," and gone off to Canton or somewhere in the South. The navy is a compact unit by itself in these political crises; and when opportunity offers it seldom loses a chance to make itself felt politically. It has the advantage of mobility, and can shift location quickly and easily. In previous internal crises the navy was for sale to either side, on the best terms obtainable.

AT Peking conditions appear almost normal, but appearances probably are deceptive. Chang Hsun still holds the lime-light; but there are indications that his influence is waning. Mr. W. E. Giles, the Peking correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times, is inclined to think that by coming to Peking this Samson has been shorn of his locks, although he has not yet realized it. When established at Pukou, Chang Hsun was in a position of great strategical vantage; he controlled the Tientsin-Pukou railway and also the lower Yangtze river. When he was induced to shift his headquarters northward, he still controlled the railway. In the capital, however, he is merged into a political mixture, and is without any definite strategical position wholly controlled by his own troops. In this position he can be maneuvered out of his influence unless he displays a wit equal to his courage and assertiveness. He will hardly be able, at Peking, to exercise his authority as he did at Nanking and Hsuchowfu. Now he is indirectly under the pressure of foreign diplomatic influence, and must feel in some degree the difficulties and complications due to China's peculiar international position—considerations which never have bothered him much heretofore.

With some of the Tuchuns jealous of his domination (including the ex-Premier Tuan Chu-jui), we may see the redoubtable Chang gradually pushed into the background.

MR. Li Ching Hsi has consented to take the Premiership and is trying to form a Cabinet. He announces that he will compose it of non-partisans; but it is easier to say this than to do it. Nearly every man of prominence and real force will try to side-step this Cabinet, because they believe that it will be only a stop-gap, and that no political "face" can be gotten by entering it. The influence of President Li Yuan Hung has dropped almost to nothing; yet he retains his place and may still be a force, or rather a medium, in reaching a compromise. The Liberals have considerable confidence in his probity and in his devotion to democratic principles of government; and perhaps feel that, with a Cabinet and Parliament of like disposition at Peking, he would make a fairly satisfactory President. At Nanking, the Vice President, Feng Kuo Cheng, maintains an attitude of neutrality as between the political factions, probably with an ear open to the words of both, and with a view to becoming available as a compromise candidate for President if Li Yuan Hung retires.

THE conviction of Dr. Chen Chin Tao will aggravate the southern Liberals, and may prove a serious obstacle to compromise. When Dr. Chen was suddenly arrested, and committed for trial under circumstances that showed a desire of the Militarists to drive him from public life, the Liberals felt that it was really a declaration of war on their Party. About the time when Dr. Chen was arrested, the then Minister of Communications, Mr. Hsu Shih Ying, also was arrested under a serious charge. Mr. Hsu Shih Ying was treated with leniency, although the accusations against him were believed to be well substantiated. Dr. Chen was prosecuted with vigor, a fact that gave the Liberals ground to claim that the action against Dr. Chen was due entirely to party politics. I was in Peking at the time of those events, and the opinion among foreigners in touch with politics was that the prosecution of Dr. Chen was politically inspired. Dr. Chen was removed under charge of dishonesty in office; but many persons thought that the real objection to him was that, as Minister of Finance, his personal integrity could not he made amenable to some political requirements.

I hope that a way will be found to adjust this quarrel between factions, for aside from the injurious effects in China of another armed rebellion, such a state will interpose obstacles to the consummation of plans to help China that are in the way of being formulated. Various moves in international politics indicate an increased interest of the American Government in Eastern affairs, and especially in the condition of China, and a purpose of the United States to work out a line of action with reference to getting China established on a secure foundation, and to provide the means to go along on the road to reform. To accomplish these things, the Chinese Government must be stabilized, as a primary condition; and this requires money, and some assistance of foreigners in reorganizing China's fiscal affairs. It is probable that intelligent Chinese would prefer, as among nations in the world that now have the means to render this aid, that it will come from the United States, or from an international consortium under the aegis of America. World conditons are shaping to make this feasible. Chinese will be inclined to believe that, in giving aid to China in reorganizing her Government, America's influence, in so far as it is exerted, will try to promote and to sustain republican political forms, and democratic principles; and will be against the reconstitution of autocracy in this country. For these reasons men in America and China are trying to bring about a situation favorable to American action in China by way of practical and substantial assistance. At one time it appeared that the entrance of China as an Allied belligerent would open a way; for then the United States, acting as a Government, could do as it is doing with other Allied nations—extend the American national credit, and treasury funds, to the assistance of China; and it would be difficult for any who are opposed to that course to make their opposition effective. But that opportunity was allowed to pass. It may come up again at a later time as the war situation develops; in fact, it probably will come up if present tentative moves toward peace come to nothing and the war is indefinitely prolonged. Or, even if China remains neutral to the end of the war, another way may be found whereby the United States can give financial support to China, which of course will carry with it political support also.

WHAT tremendous possibilities and consequences to China are held in the events of the next year or two! It is not exaggeration to say that the future of this nation hangs in this balance; that is, its future for the next century at least. How powerful, in deciding these events in their application to China, must be the influence of America! All kinds of things are possible that directly touch the interests of China. I have noticed published rumors to the effect that the new Russian liberal government is entertaining the idea of abandoning the position of Russia in northern Manchuria, and may be willing to sell its rights in the Chinese Eastern Railway, now that a rail connection with Vladivostok is finished on Russian soil along the Amur river. The Chinese Eastern Railway shows a deficit on operation, and was projected and is maintained for reasons of former imperial policy. If the

Russian democracy withdraws from Manchuria, what will replace Russia there? Will Japan's "sphere" be extended to cover all of Manchuria, following up Russian retirement; or will China come into full possession of her own again in that region? And then, if what seems to be President Wilson's theory of settling the war comes about, and something like international disarmament is accomplished, how different China's position will be. This is something for Chinese statecraft to labor for, that carries a greater promise than a turmoil about ill-defined issues of internal politics.

NO doubt, when peace at last does come, the intellectuals of all nations will feel that the war was fought in vain unless the question of militarism is grappled by the throat and subdued. Here in the East we are specially interested to see how Japan will stand on the issue of disarmament. In a recent article, Samual G. Blythe wrote: "If so be, for example, there should be, as outcome of a peace conference, a proposition for universal disarmament adopted, Japan would sink immediately to a fourth-rate Power." That is substantially true; and by the same token, with Japan's military power diminished to what is necessary for international police work, China would be relieved of her present fear of Japan, and the relations of these nations could move on the proper basis of unaggressive mutuality. What a relief to China! And, also, what promise this outlook holds for permanently unburdening China of her own present form of militarism. Is there not something in this prospect that is worth the attention of Chinese politicians?

PROBABLY Japanese statesmen are themselves now very uncertain about what attitude to take about general disarmament. They must perceive the effects of such a a condition on Japan's foreign policy; and that if disarmament does come Japan will be under persuasion that cannot be resisted, completely to revise her whole world policy, and particularly to revise her attitudes toward America and China. In any event, Japan, with her usual astuteness, is shaping matters so that she will be in a position to take either position, according to circumstances. With us who have followed for many years Japan's policy in Eastern Asia, it is impossible all at once to credit that she actually has abandoned a policy that took her into three wars, and which has loaded the nation with top-heavy military and naval establishments that constitute a great economic burden. But Japan is now trying very hard to make Americans believe in her professed change of heart, and Japan's publicity propaganda is laboring over-time in that field with arguments designed to convince Americans that Japan never, never dreamed of opposing America, or of a war between these nations. I have just gone over an article in this vein written by Mr. J. E. De Becker of Tokio, an English barrister practicing in Japan, well known as a commentator on Japanese law, published in The New York Times. The caption of this article, and the writer, insist that "Japan's People Have No Designs on the United States". I agree with that. Japan's *people* have no definite designs on any country. In a recent article Samuel Blythe said: "In Japan popular opinion is the prerogative of the Government", meaning that the Government, by its control over the press, makes popular opinion about foreign affairs what it wants it to be. But for the Japanese Government, the people of Japan to this day would still be thinking of Americans as pleasant and rather foolish people who spend money recklessly; just as but for the Japanese Government Americans would still be thinking of Japan as a sort of real comic-opera setting, peopled by polite and amusing little persons. But does Mr. De Becker really want us to accept the feelings of the Japanese people as giving the true index of the foreign policy of the Japanese Government? If he does (and he seems to) we refuse to follow him. A good part of Mr. De Becker's article is devoted to a demonstration of the difficulties of a Japanese military invasion of America; just as if, should Japan and America get at war over any issue that is at all likely to cause war, an invasion of the United States by Japan would be necessary to enable Japan to gain her points.

BY chance this issue of the Review falls on the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of the United States Court for China, and we publish a summary of the work of American Courts in this country written by the present occupant of this Bench, Judge Lobingier. I was among those who worked to have the Court established here, and so feel an unusual interest at seeing it pass this time-mark in its development. By the circumstances under which foreigners live and do business in China, the foreign Courts perform unusual functions, to which they must adapt (especially in the case of the American Court) Western jurisprudence. It is a constructive labor, and so far the United States Court has done its work with credit, and now is recognized as filling a place in this international community where something of a void formerly was.

THE British continue to gain ground in the Ypres region, and are pushing nearer to Ostend. If they gain that place the Germans will be deprived of a useful base for naval operations in the Channel. Farther east, on the French front, unusual activities back of the German front have been observed, but their portend is obscure. It may mean preparation for a big German offensive, or a withdrawal. Little of importance has occurred elsewhere. The situation in Russia has improved from what it was a few weeks ago, and the danger of Russia dropping out as a belligerent has diminished. In this

improvement can be seen some effects of the work of the Root commission; which includes Mr. Charles R. Crane, who of living Americans is the best informed about Russia and the most widely acquainted among the Russian liberals. The Root commission can get the attention of Russians at this juncture more forcibly than can the ambassadors of other Allied Powers who have been at Petrograd previously, and who had dealings with the autocracy; and who from the nature of their official positions would be precluded from developing associations among the Russian liberals. No doubt this condition provided a reason for hastening the American commission to Petrograd.

T. F. M.

The Attitude of Americans Toward the War

PROBABLY at no time since the years immediately following the war of independence, when the forefathers of the Republic observed the day with solemnity and thankfulness derived from nearness to that precarious struggle, have Americans approached the Fourth of July with emotions like they feel at this time. The nation has of course been at war on other anniversaries of Independence Day; sometimes at war within itself; again at war with a single nation. On those occasions the main issues seemed distinct, although there was much divergence of opinions about them at the time.

Now the United States is engaged in the most colossal war ever fought—a real world war. Here in Shanghai we will celebrate the Fourth much in the customary way, outwardly; we will go through the usual routine of meetings, extend the usual hospitalities to each other and our foreign friends. But we will not feel quite the same as on former similar occasions. Even in functions there is a significant addition. A detachment of troops composed of Allied companies of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will perform a military ceremony at the American Consulate, when it is expected that addresses will be made by official representatives of principal Allied nations. This added function can be taken as evidence of a drawing together of all Allied elements in this community in appreciation of America's entrance into the war.

Yet Americans on this occasion hardly will have the same feelings as their allies and sympathizers. They have as yet scarcely touched the surface of the stupendous struggle, they have not at all begun to feel its strain and drain. But they now know that these consequences may lie before them, unless perchance the moral meaning of their coming in as belligerents will so affect the situation that a satisfactory peace can be obtained by negotiation without going to the extremes of wastage and sacrifice. These thoughts, and the sentiments and emotions they inspire, perhaps will somewhat dampen outward demonstrations of enthusiasm in celebrating this Independence Day; much of the enthusiasm will be inward—moral and intellectual; and moral and intellectual enthusiasm does not manifest itself in noise.

I TAKE it that a large majority of Americans, although their nation has been participating in the war for several weeks, are still asking themselves this question: "Who wished this on us?", and have not yet found quite a satisfactory answer. I have of late been reading some of the more sober American journals to see what answer they have given to this questioning; and the best summary that I have noticed is contained in an article in The New Republic entitled "Who Willed American Participation?" The article begins by citing the futile arguments of the pacifists, who tried to demonstrate that war was inspired by the financiers and arms and munitions makers, and continues as follows:

"The effective and decisive work on behalf of war has been accomplished by an entirely different class—a class which must be comprehensively but loosely described as the 'intellectuals.'

"The American nation is entering this war under the influence of a moral verdict reached after the utmost deliberation by the more thoughtful members of the community. They gradually came to a decision that the attack made by Germany on the international order was sufficiently flagrant and dangerous to justify this country in abandoning its cherished isolation and in using its resources to bring about German defeat. But these thoughtful people were always a small minority. They were able to impose their will upon a reluctant or indifferent majority partly because the increasingly offensive nature of German military and diplomatic policy made plausible opposition to American participation very difficult, but still more because of the overwhelming

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

preponderance of pro-Allies conviction in the intellectual life of the country. If the several important professional and social groups could have voted separately on the question of war and peace, the list of college professors would probably have yielded the largest majority in favor of war, except perhaps that contained in the Social Register. A fighting anti-German spirit was more general among physicians, lawyers and clergymen than it was among business men—except those with Wall Street and banking connections. Finally, it was not less general among writers on magazines and in the newspapers. They popularized what the college professors had been thinking. Owing to this consensus of influences opposition to pro-Allies orthodoxy became intellectually somewhat disreputable, and when a final decision had to be made this factor counted with unprecedented and overwhelming force. College professors headed by a President who had himself been a college professor contributed more effectively to the decision in favor of war than did the farmers, the business men or the politicians.

"When one considers the obstacles to American entrance into the war, the more remarkable and unprecedented does the final decision become. Every other belligerent had something immediate and tangible to gain by participating and to lose by not participating. Either they dreaded the loss of prestige or territory or coveted some kind or of degree of national aggrandizement. Even Australia and Canada, who had little or nothing to gain from fighting, could not have refused to fight without severing their connection with the British Empire, and behaving in a manner which would have been considered treacherous by their fellow Britons. But the American people were not forced into the war either by fears or hopes or previously recognized obligations. On the contrary, the ponderable and tangible realities of the immediate situation counseled neutrality. They were revolted by the hideous brutality of the war and its colossal waste. Participation must be purchased with a similarly colossal diversion of American energy from constructive to destructive work, the imposition of a similarly heavy burden upon the future production of American labor. It implied the voluntary surrender of many of those advantages which had tempted our ancestors to cross the Atlantic and settle in the New World. As against these certain costs there were no equally tangible compensations. The legal rights of American citizens were, it is true, being violated, and the structure of international law with which American security was traditionally associated was being shivered, but the nation had weathered a similar storm during the Napoleonic Wars and at that time participation in the conflict had been wholly unprofitable. By spending a small portion of the money which will have to be spent in helping the Allies to beat Germany, upon preparations exclusively for defense, the American nation could have protected for the time being the inviolability of its own territory and its necessary communications with the Panama Canal. Many considerations of national egotism counselled such a policy. But although the Hearst newspapers argued most persuasively on behalf of this course, it did not prevail. The American nation allowed itself to be captured by those upon whom the more remote and less tangible reasons for participation acted with compelling authority. For the first time in history a wholly independent nation has entered a great and costly war under the influence of ideas rather than immediate interests and without any expectation of gains, except those which can be shared with all liberal and inoffensive nations.

"The United States might have blundered into the war at any time during the past two years, but to have entered, as it is now doing, at the right time and in the clear interest of a purely international program required the exercise of an intellectualized and imaginative leadership. And in supplying the country with this leadership Mr. Wilson was interpreting the ideas of thoughtful Americans who wished their country to be fighting on the side of international right, but not until the righteousness of the Allied cause was unequivocally established. It has taken some time to reach this assurance. The war originated in conflicting national ambitions among European Powers for privileged economic and political positions in Africa and Asia, and if it had continued to be a war of this kind there never could have been a question of American intervention. Germany, however, had been dreaming of a more glorious goal than Bagdad and a mightier heritage than that of Turkey. She betrayed her dream by attacking France through Belgium and by threatening the foundations of European order. The crucifying of Belgium established a strong presumption against Germany, but the case was not complete. There still remained the dubious origin of the war. There still remained a doubt whether the defeat of German militarism might not mean a dangerous triumph of Russian autocracy. Above all there remained a more serious doubt whether the United States in aiding the Allies to beat Germany might not be contributing merely to the establishment of a new and equally unstable and demoralizing Balance of Power in Europe. It was well, consequently, to wait and see whether the development of the war would not do away with some of the ambiguities and misgivings, while at the same time to avoid doing anything to embarrass the Allies. The waiting policy has served. Germany was driven by the logic of her original aggression to threaten the security of all neutrals connected with the rest of the world by maritime communications. The Russian autocracy was overthrown, because it betrayed its furtive kinship with the German autocracy. Finally, President Wilson used the waiting period for the education

of American public opinion. His campaign speeches prophesied the abandonment of American isolation in the interest of a League of Peace. His note of last December to the belligerents brought out the sinister secrecy of German peace terms and the comparative frankness of that of the Allies. His address to the Senate clearly enunciated the only program on behalf of which America could intervene in European affairs. Never was there a purer and more successful example of Fabian political strategy, for Fabianism consists not merely in waiting but in preparing during the meantime for the successful application of a plan to a confused and dangerous situation.

"What Mr. Wilson did was to apply patience and brains to a complicated and difficult but developing political situation. He was distinguished from his morally indignant pro-Allies fellow countrymen, who a few months ago were abusing him for seeking to make a specifically American contribution to the issues of the war, just as Lincoln was distinguished from the abolitionists, not so much by difference in purposes as by greater political wisdom and intelligence. It is because of his Fabianism, because he insisted upon waiting until he had established a clear connection between American intervention and an attempt to create a community of nations, that he can command and secure for American intervention the full allegiance of the American national conscience. His achievement is a great personal triumph, but it is more than that. It is an illustration and a prophecy of the part which intelligence and in general the 'intellectual' class have an opportunity of playing in shaping American policy and in moulding American life. The intimate association between action and ideas, characteristic of American political practice at its best, has been vindicated once more. The association was started at the foundation of the Republic and was embodied in the work of the Fathers, but particularly in that of Hamilton. It was carried on during the period of the Civil War and was embodied chiefly in the patient and penetrating intelligence which Abraham Lincoln brought to his task. It has just been established in the region of foreign policy by Mr. Wilson's discriminating effort to keep the United States out of the war until it could go in as the instrument of an exclusively international program and with a fair prospect of getting its program accepted. In holding to this policy Mr. Wilson was interpreting with fidelity and imagination the ideas and the aspirations of the more thoughtful Americans. His success should give them increasing confidence in the contribution which they as men of intelligence are capable of making to the fulfilment of the better American national purposes."

THIS is a very good summary as far as it goes, treating largely the moral and psychological phases. Other journals take up the practical phases, as they see them. I find in the Saturday Evening Post (the most widely-read journal in the world), whose editorial attitude always has been very sympathetic to the Allied side, this recent (June 2) comment:

"When the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany it looked as though our participation in the war must be decisive. Already Germany had lost the military initiative. The scale tipped somewhat against her. It seemed that if our weight were thrown on the other side the result could be predicted with mathematical certainty.

"At this writing a candid student of the situation is bound to say that never, since German troops crossed the Belgian frontier, has there been less solid ground upon which to base a cool judgment of the outcome. Russia is in turmoil, with anything possible. France is gaining territory at a cost that brings the end of her resourses in men within sight. The submarine is eating unchecked at the foundation of allied power. Ominous rumors about Italy circulate. Meantime, as to the situation of Germany and Austria there is nothing but a question mark.

"It is a world in flux; a flood under a cloud. Revolution is loose. The old regime in Russia has visibly gone to smash. How deep the stir in Austria, Germany and Italy is, and what directions it may take, nobody can guess. In the European countries that look most stable—England and France—political changes that would be named revolution in any other circumstances have taken place. Only on paper is the Government of to-day, with its centralized control and direction of nearly all individual activities, the same as it was three years ago.

"Three years ago this summer the world was led by Germany to an essentially insane slaughter. Realization of it is doubtless penetrating more deeply. What the reactions from that realization will be nobody can pretend to tell.

"As to the military situation, anything is possible. Preparation must keep that in view."

And the New York Times, a pro-Ally paper (I use this term in the sense of indicating the general sympathetic leaning of papers, not as impugning their fairness) almost since the beginning of the war, thus remarks editorially:

"Lord Derby, the British War Secretary, in an interview reported in cable dispatches yesterday, said that America has a big part to play in this struggle, and that he hoped she would strike hard and quickly. We shall strike hard, there is no doubt of that. We shall strike as quickly as is consistent with reason and possibility. Our soldiers must be trained sufficiently to prepare them for the additional training they must receive when they arrive in France. They must be armed and supplied. Our allies cannot feed them, or clothe or arm them.

"We are doing our share daily to keep up the munitions and food supplies of our allies. We cannot stop that essential work to prepare our own soldiers more rapidly. Uniforms, harness, tools, food supplies, tents, medical and surgical supplies, airplanes, and ammunition for our army are being manufactured. The regular army and the National Guard must both be equipped, as well as the first increment of drafted men. Lord Derby says we must throw our full weight in the contest before the war can be ended. We are doing all in our power to develop our full weight."

THE foregoing quotations are a fair reflection of the tone of the American press about these questions, and they also reflect the intent and spirit of the editorial attitude of this journal. They indicate that our nation has not entered the war in either a panic or a rage. We do not want to be fooled by others, and we do not want to deceive ourselves about the seriousness and difficulties of what has been undertaken. Perhaps I should apologize for bringing into this article some matters of special application to this Review, but I think their pertinency will be apparent.

In its issue of last Tuesday the North-China Daily News, the recognized principal organ or British thought and political viewpoint in China, saw fit to make a strong editorial criticism of this Review, and of its editor. It is evident, from the composition of the article, that its object was to be as offensively insinuating and damaging, while trying to avoid actionable causes, as it could be; and to injure this paper in places where it has not yet been seen and before it has had time to establish its own character. The article was headed: "The Cloven Hoof in Shanghai", a caption which, connected with one or two phrases of the article, undoubtedly were designed to convey an accusation that this Review is edited in the German interest. That intimation I repudiate with contempt, and let it go at that for the time. I think I comprehend the inspiration of the article and its objects, which may develop further. There is this reflection about possible effects of accusations of this character—they have the tendency of imbuing easily swayed minds to entertain sentiments which they previously had no thought of; that is, many persons, if unjustly accused of feeling certain hostilities, may be instigated to actually feel those hostilities. That article will not have such an effect on the editorial policy of this Review.

APART from the insinuations mentioned, I take no particular exception to the article, except that it exhibits marked journalistic vulgarity in tone and treatment. The matters it raises are debatable questions, about which honest differences of opinion can be held, even among persons who at bottom want to accomplish the same general objects. The entrance of America into the war, and the part she appears to be destined to take in it hereafter, completely changes many premises that had seemed to be established. In seeking for a just and satisfactory solution of this war, nothing is more impeding than a fixed state of mind as to the means to accomplish an end. Generals dispute about plans of battle, and frequently change them while the battle is going on.

I will not weary readers by wading through, merely for the purpose of demonstrating their captious insincerity, the effort of the North-China Daily News writer to distort what I had written, and to read meanings into it that were never there. But when he presumes to interpret American sentiments about this war, and to give meaning to the utterances of President Wilson, I must insist that American writers are at least as apt to understand them, and perhaps also as able to give them intelligent interpretation, as foreigners. There are, of course, two theorems about the future conduct of the war, from the side of the Allies. One is to continue to fight until by swapping losses with the enemy fifty-fifty we will wear him down and force him to submit to our terms. Our greater aggregated resources seem to make this feasible, theoretically, provided we can hang together while we are doing it. Whether we can hang together long enough to do this depends on keeping our differences of ideas, and objects, in enough harmony to sustain an intellectual solidarity. I do not see how American viewpoint can be kept out of this process, and I rather wonder at the implacable hostility shown in some quarters to reasonable attempts to express American viewpoint in this part of the world?

A SPECIFIC instance of the North-China Daily News' argument is about the case of Belgium. That paper sneers at my remark, in some previous comment, that rather than have a settlement about Belgium turn on the question of indemnity, Americans might prefer to finance Belgium's restoration out of their own pockets. Now I take it that the sympathy of America for Belgium does not require to be demonstrated, any more than Americans think it necessary incessantly to protest their sympathy and regard for France. To talk about these things too much savors of boasting. When neutral our people did all that was allowed in practical aid of the Belgians; as a belligerent our nation's first act was to take over sole responsibility for the expense and care of the sufferers of Belgium, and the financing of the Belgian government. Actions speak. Let us suppose, however, that this situation would arise: Germany would agree to evacuate Belgium, and matters like boundaries were settled; but Germany would refuse to pay a large indemnity. Germany might say: "We are bled white, and are as badly off as Belgium. We can't do what you want and recover from the war ourselves." In that case, would it be better to go on fighting on that issue, and drive the enemy yard by yard back across Belgium, with the losses in men and materials, or would it be better if Americans would pay instead of Germany? How would Belgians feel about this? Would they want to have their country fought over, to have it converted by friend and foe into a veritable No Man's Land like the battle regions of France and Poland? I wonder how Belgians themselves would vote on this issue?

Now does not just this instance illustrate the perplexities that a prosecution of the war to

an end by military victory will bring? I could give scores of other cases that actually exist in the situation. What I have been seeking for, what I believe President Wilson is trying to discover, is if there is a way whereby all that is essential to a just peace can be obtained without fighting another two or three years. The North-China Daily News quotes President Wilson as follows:

"Of course the German Government are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the *status quo ante*. It was the *status quo ante* out of which this iniquitous war issued forth. . . That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing ever happening again."

The inference given by the North-China Daily News to that utterance is that Mr. Wilson is using the term *status quo ante bellum* in a territorial sense, while I think that he used it in an administrative political sense. My interpretation seems to coincide with other phrases of the President's recent public utterances. When Mr. Wilson said: "No people should be compelled to live under a government that they do not want to live under," did he mean to exclude the people of central Europe? He had political institutions in mind without doubt; forms of government and so forth. In asking Congress to declare war, President Wilson said that our nation has no hostility to the German people, but that its antagonism is against certain institutions and ideals that are embodied in what we now call "Militarism." I doubt if, when he said that, he had a vision of American armies trying to fasten a political system on the German people against their will, or of continuing the war indefinitely with this purpose. Moreover, it would be futile; for as soon as the armies of occupation were withdrawn from Germany, the German people would take things in their own hands and establish the kind of government they want.

IN the whole of the North-China Daily News article I find only one intelligent point. That paper argues that present German peace overtures (if they can be called this) are only subterfuges, advanced with sinister motive. It is possible that that view may be correct, and this possibility should be kept in mind distinctly. But there are many conditions and developments that show plainly that a genuine desire for peace is growing with the German and Austrian peoples; that in reality those peoples are not so far away from their antagonist peoples in recognizing certain lessons of this war. How are we to find out about this? President Wilson said, in declaring war, that Americans want to help the German people get away from false Gods, and to attain a true democracy. How? By calling them Huns, by threatening them with dire punishment for the misdeeds of the Prussian autocracy? Burke said that it is not possible to indict a whole people. It might also be said that there is no way legally and morally to punish a whole people.

WE can learn something from what is taking place in Russia of the possibilities of the situation in middle Europe as it is developing now. The Russian revolution came about in this way: The first year of the war decimated the established Russian military system, which sustained the autocracy and Throne; those first armies were replaced by armies freshly drawn from the people, and this process in time put the people for the first time in Russian history in possession of Power over the autocracy. They saw their chance and used the power. The army was with the people because the army now is the people.

The German and Austrian armies to-day are the German and Austrian people; and while the attrition of war has not decomposed the military caste as rapidly as in Russia, nevertheless it undoubtedly has been greatly weakened in influence both by decimation, and by events. Here is a sociological condition where something may be done by way of inducing the middle Europeans to abandon some of their contentions and to agree to a proper peace, with full justice to France and Belgium and Poland and other States—or as near to justice as human intelligence ever can attain. Therefore I am at loss to understand why it is thought dangerous to allow delegates from allied countries to attend conferences in Sweden, where German socialists are also supposed to attend, and Russians too. When those men get together they will argue; and I believe that the allies' crowd have much the better argument. So why not let them go and tell it to the Germans? When the conferences are ended, the delegates will return to their several countries, there to report to their organizations and groups. The Germans will go back to Germany, and will propagate there, whether they will this or no, some of the ideas and arguments they heard from French, American and British socialists and laborites.

That is doctrine I would like to see get into Germany, to work around among the middle Europeans. There is little doubt that they are being kept more or less in darkness by their Governments, so they are only slowly getting to comprehend the situation as a whole.

I DO not think Americans want to prolong this war for the fun of it, or to be able to claim a dubious military victory. One trouble other belligerent peoples have in understanding how Americans feel about the war is that they are sore and more or less in a temper, while Americans as a nation or people are not. Then this question of calling the Germans names has a side with Americans that does not present itself in other countries—our large population of that

origin. The German-Americans have come to to the fore (under a mental and moral stress that we other Americans comprehend) just as we expected them to, as promptly as other elements of the population. But I hardly believe that a young German-American who is fighting "somewhere in France" in the next few months alongside British and French will feel any better or fight any better from having "Hun" thrown at him. I really think that sort of thing can be safely dropped now, especially by Americans.

Looking toward the future, and the possible extension of the war, and its possible outcome, I feel and say this: Americans can be depended on to see it through. They will always want to "be shown," they will take a look at every page of politics that is turned, they frequently will ask what their allies mean and intend by so and so. They didn't, as a body, want to get in, but now that they are in, they will go through. If the quiet moves that undoubtedly are being made to discover if there is any chance for peace are without result, or if they reveal that the Central Powers are only intriguing to cause dissension, then America will be as ready as any nation to go on to a military decision. But we are not fooling ourselves. We realize that two or three years more will be required to finish the job on that line, and we have an idea of the cost.

The complications of this situation are so infinite that it may happen at a later period that America will be found insisting that the allies go on fighting, when other allied nations will be wanting to quit.

T. F. M.

American Courts in China

THIS is the anniversary of the United States Court for China. Eleven years ago to-day, or rather to-night, [1] President Roosevelt signed the bill which Congress had just passed providing for the establishment of the Court.

One year ago to-night the Decennial Anniversary was celebrated at a memorable function in arranging which the court officials and the Far Eastern American Bar Association were loyally assisted by all American organizations in Shanghai and at which treasured messages and greetings were read from friends in the homeland and here.

It seems fitting that subsequent anniversaries should not pass unnoticed. Moreover the Clerk of the Court is now about to file its six hundredth case; and this does not include the numerous Consular Court cases over which the court has exercised an administrative or supervisory jurisdiction. The time seems appropriate, therefore, to cast a retrospective glance not only at the work of the United States Court and of the Consular Courts but also at American judicial history in China as a whole.

America seems to have been the first power to commission a Consul in China. The other countries do not appear to have sent theirs until after the treaty of Nanking in 1842 had opened five great ports to trade. [2] But as early as 1790 Major Samuel Shaw, who had arrived at Canton in 1784 as supercargo of the ship "Empress," was given a commission [3] by President Washington as American Consul at Canton.

Tho having a Consul, Americans, as well as others, found it impracticable to live and conduct business under existing native laws which were so fundamentally different from those to which they had been accustomed. The Chinese authorities, too, found it annoying and often embarrassing, to decide questions and dispose of cases involving the rights of foreigners and desired to be relieved of the whole burden. The solution of this common difficulty was found in the adoption by China of the system known as "Extraterritoriality" by which foreigners were accorded the same legal status as if living in their own country and the authorities of each treatymaking power were made responsible for punishing crime and administering justice among their own nationals.

There was, of course, nothing novel in the adoption of the system in China; for it had long been in vogue in other parts of the world. Indeed there is reason to believe that it was once in vogue everywhere. An eminent authority has recently said:

"We venture to suggest, with diffidence, that the naturalness of the exterritorial privilege as explained by the author, might be more emphatically illustrated by the 'personality' of all law, as distinguished from its 'territoriality,' which prevailed throughout the vast Carlovingian empire till nearly 1,000 A. D.; i.e., instead of saying, with the author, that exterritoriality was 'in accordance with usage which became generally recognized with the gradual extension of commerce,' we should prefer to believe that it was in accord with a universal prior custom prevailing in the first half of the Middle Ages." [4]

For the United States this arrangement with China was effected by the treaty [5] signed at Wanghia, a suburb of Macao, on July 3, 1844, the eve of our sixty-eighth national anniversary and worthy to rank with events which we are once more to celebrate next week.

Article XII of that treaty provided that

1 "The bill went through the Senate, if I recall correctly, the last day of the Session, and for it I secured the first appropriation by a midnight visit to the Senate chamber and a conference with Senator Spooner, in order that the Court might become operative as early as possible."—Ex-Congressman Denby in Far Eastern American Bar Association Publications, I, 15.

2 Williams, The Middle Kingdom, II, 567.

3 Reprinted in American Journal of International Law, V., 426.

4 John H. Wigmore, reviewing Brown's "Foreigners in Turkey," Illinois Law Review, X, 451.

5 "Its fulness of of detail and clear exhibition of the rights conceded by the Chinese government to foreigners dwelling within its borders, made it the leading authority in settling disputes among them until 1860." Williams, The Middle Kingdom, II, 567.

"citizens of the United States who may commit *any crime* in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul, or other public functionary of the United States, thereto authorized, according to *the laws of the United States.*" [6]

And article XXV declared that

"All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of, and regulated by the authorities of, their own Government. And all controversies in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other Government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such Governments, respectively, without interference on the part of China." [7]

THE CONSULAR COURTS

The "authorities" to which this extensive responsibility was committed were the Consuls and, as each Consul became thereby a Judge, the Consular Courts were thus brought into existence. For more than sixty years these, as reviewed and supervised by the Minister, were the only American Courts in China. Their jurisdiction as to subject-matter was unlimited [8] and questions coming before them were often of the highest importance.

In 1906, when the United States Court for China was created, the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts was left to be exercised

"in civil cases where the sum or value of the property involved in the controversy does not exceed five hundreds dollars United States money and in criminal cases where the punishment for the offense charged can not exceed by law one hundred dollars fine or sixty days' imprisonment, or both, and shall have power to arrest, examine, and discharge accused persons or commit them to the said court." [9]

There are now fourteen American Consular Courts in China and it will be seen that the jurisdiction retained by them is important even if limited. Especially in the probate of wills and administration of estates they are the only courts to which a considerable section of Americans in China have occasion to resort.

All judgments of these Consular Courts are subject to review by the United States Court for China, which also exercises a supervisory jurisdiction in all probate and administration cases whether appealed or not. Thus it is provided that the Consular judge

"shall pay no claims against the estate without the written approval of the judge of said [United States Court] court, nor shall he make sale of any of the assets of said estate without first reporting the same to said judge and obtaining a written approval of said sale." etc. [10]

The latter is also empowered,

"To require at any time reports from consuls or vice-consuls in respect of all their acts and doings relating to the estate of any such deceased person." [11]

The statute further provides:

"that the procedure of the said Court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the Revised Statutes of the United States: Provided, however, that the Judge of the said United States Court for China shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement said rules of procedure." [12]

A recent Departmental communication to the Minister states

"that the Department is clearly of the opinion that Section 5 of the Act of June 30, 1906, should be construed as affecting a transfer of the authority to modify and supplement existing rules of procedure from the Minister to the United States Court for China."

The relation between the two is, therefore, something more than that usually existing between Appellate and *nisi prius* courts. What Congress apparently intended by this, particularly as regards probate and administration matters, was the creation of an office resembling the "Chief Judicial Superintendent" of the up-to-date law reformers, who is invested, *inter alia* with the rule making function.

John H. Wigmore, the leader of advanced legal thought in America, expresses[13] this conception as follows:

"What we preach is a Chief Judicial Superintendent, who shall have the power and the duty to inquire into each and every sort of botch-product of our justice-system, and to take measures to improve it against the recurrence of such failures. When the people bring themselves to permitting and demanding such an innovation, they will be in a fair way of getting substantial improvements in their justice,—but not before then."

THE UNITED STATES COURT

As American interests in the Far East gradually expanded it became apparent that the important and far reaching judicial power which the nation had acquired there should be exercised, or at least supervised, by those trained especially for that purpose. Our Ministers and Consuls doubtless made the best of a difficult situation but they were laymen as a rule and it was not to be expected that they should find themselves at home in the technical field of law.

In 1881 Secretary Blaine, in an opinion which was transmitted to Congress by President Arthur, recommended that "men of legal training should be chosen for certain judicial offices independent of the consular system and the establishment of a separate system of courts, at least in China, with an appellate court at Shanghai." Bills embodying these recommendations were introduced into Congress in 1882 and 1884, but were not acted upon. Nothing daunted, the ad-

6 Malloy, Treaties, etc., I, 202.

7 Id. 203.

8 There are several recorded cases where they granted divorces. See North China Herald, LXIX, 1138, 1194.

9 Act of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Sts. at Large, Ch. at 3934, Pt. I, 814, sec. 2.

10 Id.

11 Id.

12 Id. sec. 5.

13 Illinois Law Review, XI, 49.

vocates of a better system continued their efforts. In March 1906 Congressman Edwin Denby, son of a former Minister to China, introduced his bill. It passed the Lower House under his guidance, received the support of Senator Spooner in the upper Chamber and became a law.

Elsewhere Mr. Denby has said of the conception and purpose of his measure:

"I thought of our United States Judge as much in the light of an ancillary, unofficial ambassador of the United States, as of a Judge of a court for the trial of cases in which Americans were concerned. I had hoped at that time, judging of conditions as I had known them before, that this high judicial officer, the highest American official in the land next only to the Minister, unhampered by diplomatic restrictions and with an eye single to the best interests of the Chinese Empire and of the United States, might, having placed himself on terms of friendship and confidence with the chief officials of the Empire, exercise in an entirely unofficial way a considerable influence in matters affecting foreign relations. The Court's sittings were to be at the points indicated—four great viceregal seats—and I hoped that perhaps some good might be accomplished through the influence of the Court in an entirely unofficial and friendly way, relying upon the Judge himself to exercise tact and discretion and to use whatever influence he might acquire in the best manner." [14]

Thus to Dean Wigmore's conception of "a Judicial Superintendent" must be added that of Mr. Denby's "unofficial ambassador" if we would comprehend the purposes which underlay the creation of the United States Court for China. How far these purposes have been carried out is not, of course, for those administering the Court to say; but the latter can be materially assisted by their own nationals in attaining said purposes, if these are clearly understood and if all unite in seeking their achievement.

The United States Court for China is a part of the Federal Judicial system, corresponding in grade mainly to the District Courts but taking cognizance of certain causes (such as probate, divorce and adoption) which, in America, are entertained only by the state courts. The Court is considered as located in the ninth judicial circuit and appeals lie from it to the Court of Appeals sitting at San Francisco.

The test of jurisdiction over the person in this extraterritorial court is the nationality of the defendant. Anyone may be a plaintiff but there must be a defendant subject to American authority in order to confer jurisdiction. The process of the court runs throughout China and anyone therein so subject may be prosecuted or sued in said court. Sessions of the court are held almost continuously at Shanghai and one regular term is held each year at Tientsin in the north, Hankow in Central China and Canton in the south. Special sessions are authorized at any place in China having an American consulate.

14 Fareastern American Bar Association Publications, I, 14, 15

While nominally established by the act of June 30, 1906, the Court was not actually opened for business until early in 1907. Of the six hundred causes disposed of by it since then, there have been some of unusual importance either in the legal questions arising or in the amounts involved.

Both United States and Consular Courts exist in order to serve Americans in China and those who deal with them. The measure of their success is the degree of serviceability attained and in this respect their founders anticipated and applied an ideal which is only just now being diffused by the most advanced school of law reformers in America.

CHARLES SUMNER LOBINGIER.

Week's News Summary.

THE WAR

June 21. M. Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian Mission at Washington, avows Russia's consecration against German autocracy to the end.

June 22. German aeroplanes drop messages in Russian lines conveying thanks for fraternizing, but also warning that fighting was to be renewed.

June 23. Germans launch offensive with special troops against French defences south of Filain.

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June 24. Admiral Sims, U. S. N., unfurls Stars and Stripes over Naval headquarters at Queenstown. ——American Red Cross collects G $80,000,000 in six days.

June 25. Sinn Feiners attack recruiting offices at Cork. ——Germans impose a levy of 250 million francs on occupied Rumania.——The War Prisoners Conference between Great Britain and Germany assembles at the Hague, Jonkheer J. London, the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, opening the proceedings.—— Rotterdam populace seize potato cargoes intended for England.——British gain ground Northwest of Warneton.——Germans drop 1200 shells into Reims. ——U. S. Army Medicals take over six British base hospitals in France.

June 26. French troops occupy principal points in Athens, where M. Venizelos has arrived to form a Cabinet.——Allies press Germans back towards Lens on Western front.——Mesopotamia Commission issues report censuring various officers for the British reverse at Kut.

June 27. The first contingent of American troops arrives in France.

June 28. British Government announces 21 ships over 1,600 tons and 7 ships under 1,600 tons sunk during week.

CHINA

June 22. Six Chinese warships leave for the South, their commanders being in sympathy with the Southern movement.

June 23. Kwangtung and Kwangsi defy the order of the Tuchuns and demand cancellation of the Mandate dissolving Parliament.

June 24. Chang Hsun and Peking leaders agree on the formation of a Council of Genro, who are to be responsible for the preparation of the permanent constitution.

June 25. Li Ching Hsi assumes office of Premier; is without Ministers.——Yunnan proclaims self-government.

June 26. Dr. Wu Ting Fang remains as Foreign Minister.——Premier announces a forthcoming conference to discuss means for redrafting a permanent constitution.

June 27. Dr. Chen Chin Tao, former Minister of Finance, sentenced to prison for three years and two months, for corrupt practices while in office.

June 28. Consortium banks decide to advance China Tls. 2,000,000 from Salt reserve.——Chang Hsun requests permission to increase number of troops under his command.

JAPAN

June 22. The second meeting takes place of the Special Commission of Foreign Affairs, Count Terauchi, Baron Goto, Admiral Kato, General Oshima, Viscount Dr. Motono, Mr. Hara, Baron Makino, Viscount Ito and Mr. Inukai attending.

June 23. Opening ceremony at Tokio of Japanese Diet presided over by the Emperor personally.

GENERAL

June 21. Martial law proclaimed at Tomsk to repress disorders caused by criminals liberated under general amnesty.——A question in the House of Commons as to whether Germans shall be excluded from Hongkong after the War is left unanswered.——Employees on Petrograd-Moscow railway go on strike.

June 22. Drought and violent hailstorms are announced as causing a crop shortage in Germany, particularly in Bavaria.

June 23. Treason trial at Rome comes to an end, Mons Gerlach a Vatican official, being sentenced to penal servitude for life; he is a fugitive from justice.

June 24. U. S. House of Representatives passes the Food Control Bill; it forbids the use of foodstuffs to make intoxicants.——General Botha at Capetown delivers speech deprecating movement for establishing a Boer republic, independent of Great Britain.

June 26. British seamen decide to allow Ramsay Macdonald to proceed to Russia.

June 27. Bye-election announced in Abercromby division of Liverpool.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Prussianism in the British Press.

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

In applying themselves to the gigantic task of breaking the monstrous machine by which Germany hoped to dominate the world, the British people have had, perforce, to adopt many of the objectionable features of the German system . . . At one time every word of peace and every pessimistic utterance in the German Press was hailed with joy as proof that Germany was getting near the last gasp. Now the public is strenuously exhorted not to take any notice of such utterances—that they are mere blinds to make the Allies (America especially) think that a slackening of efforts will not matter.

All this shows, we think, the futility of the whole idea of doctoring news and opinions for the mere purpose of firing the nation to a sense of its danger and depressing the enemy by demonstrating his wretched inferiority; the two things are hopelessly incompatible. On off days people are fond of speculating on the new heaven and new earth to be created after the war. One of the "reconstructions" needed is that of the Press, but we have not yet seen it described. At present, except for a few pillars, the edifice lies in ruins—many of the ruins hidden by hoardings of blatant Anglo-Prussianism. To restore the freedom of the British Press and the reputation for sobriety, outspokenness, and wisdom that it once enjoyed, will be as difficult as it will be to keep up the payments on the public debt.

Chinese Press Opinion

From the Kuo Tse-pao (Shanghai)

Since the dismissal of Tuan Chi Jui China is in a state of anarchy. Dr. Wu Ting Fang, who had assumed the functions of Prime Minister for a month, has retired, not wishing to countersign the Mandate dissolving parliament. Li Ching Hsi, who wished to step into the political arena, has the idea of withdrawing because of protests from various parties. Besides, men to form a Cabinet are not to be found. In such a state of affairs how can the political situation be settled? It is for the purpose of having a good government that the Empire of China has become the Republic of China. Anarchy reigns because of the troubles in the interior. The future of the Republic will be dark.

From the Tse-pao (Shanghai)

The Imperialists, whether they receive amnesty or not, will have their day of reappearance, because since the death of Yuan Shih Kai, Li Yuan Hung has

not dared to punish them and the influence of the Imperialists has begun to grow. If the Imperialists are successful in developing their influence it may be that Yuan Shih Kai II will appear.

From the Min Kuo Jih-pao (Shanghai)

As in the case for the demand for dissolution of Parliament, the other demands formulated by Chang Hsun, the head of the league of rebels, have been equally accepted by Li Yuan Hung. That person not being free, the rebels could obtain all they demanded. It is certain that the members of the Constitutional Commission will be emissaries or wandering dogs of the rebels and that the responsible cabinet will have as members conspirators or paratisans of the Tuchun rebels. The criminals who worked for the restoration of the monarchy, such as Liang Hsi I and Chou Tse Tsze . . . will be granted amnesty and authorised to assume public functions. What will be the state of China? Will China be a republic, a democracy?

Japanese "Efficiency"

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Quoting Lord Rosebery's well-known praise of Japanese efficiency, which was contrasted with the assumed inefficiency of Great Britain, Kelly's Monthly Trade Review makes a surprising statement. After remarking that the three elements instanced as being capable of moving the British nation to heights of great endeavor have now entered the national life, and the Empire is moved as never before, the Review says that "first we have experienced that obvious decline in our national pre-eminence in the commercial world which the noble spokesman feared." . . . The simple explanation, of course, is that from Lord Rosebery and Lord Haldane to Kelly's Monthly Review those who contrast British happy-go-lucky methods with the efficiency of the Japanese do not know what they are talking about. Britain's enormous trade and financial supremacy before the war were not built up without skill, preseverance, ingenuity, and organisation, as their critics would imply. To compare the methods by which trade is carried on in Japan with those of England or America,—to inspect the factory system or the organisation of railways, telegraphs, and telephones, note the wretched administration of the municipalities, the absence of any sewerage system in the towns, the narrow uncleaned streets, the deplorable quality of the roads throughout the country,—to observe these and a hundred other things and then turn to the praise of Japan's efficiency by persons who have never set foot in the country, is only calculated to arouse amusement.

A Garbled Japanese Press Telegram

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

The mystery of the remarkable telegram published by the Asahi purporting to give the text of Mr. Lansing's Note to China is at last explained. The New York correspondent of the Japanese paper sent a few words giving the gist of Mr. Lansing's Note, and then added some comment by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post. Unfortunately, in reading this message the cable editor of the Asahi took the whole of it to be Mr. Lansing's Note and wrote it out accordingly, thus attributing to the Secretary of State the views of a Washington journalist. Such a slip is very easily made, though not readily forgiven: but considering the high pressure under which newspapermen work the wonder is that such mistakes in reading and expanding telegrams are not more frequent. Such errors are frequently obvious to the armchair critic who has time to read the news leisurely and away from all distracting influences, but a hurried journalist with a sheaf of telegrams to write out in a race against time is not always able to stop and weigh the pros and cons of the messages he deciphers. And there is no one who feels worse over such a "break" than the man who makes it when, on reading his handiwork in print next day, he realises what he has done.

Corruption under the Republic

From the Peking Daily News

If Cabinet Ministers can so conduct themselves, what is to be expected of the rank and file of politicians, of whom there are in these days far too many? People of this kind need dealing with very straightforwardly, in order to bring home to them the seriousness of their position. It cannot be expected that the professional agitator and the professed revolutionary will regard his calling as in any degree reprehensible if he find that it is followed with apparent success and honor by Cabinet Ministers and men of that rank. The episode is one that not only reflects very serious discredit on these two gentlemen but reveals very unpleasantly the state of mind of those who follow the political career under the Republic. It is not at all surprising, with these examples before us, that we should hear on every hand that there has been more jobbery and corruption under the Republic than was ever dreamed of under the Empire, and that more of it has centred round the Houses of Parliament during the last ten months than ever was found in the most corrupt yamen in pre-Republican days. If the present political crisis has no other result than to rid political life of such scandals as this, it will have served a very useful purpose. The state of things existing in some of the Government Departments certainly needed remedy, and if the changes that are about to be made will get rid of a state of affairs that had amounted to a public scandal, then the present crisis is to be welcomed.

Over-stating Japan's Attractions

From the Far East (Tokyo)

We sometimes wish that men who have made their names famous in England and America would, when they come to Japan, exercise some restraint over their tourist imaginations—at any rate, not be so ready to rush into print. Japan's tourist attractions are undoubted and well established, but not a few people appear to take leave of their reason as soon as they arrive in Japan. Their observations are in many cases superficial; and sometimes simply childish. Tourist chatter is a new form of newspaper verbosity that is strangely out of place in these critical days, and recommendations, such as are attributed to Mr. Lindsey Russell, for the benefit of Japan as a tourist centre in these terrible times, show a strange want of thought. Millions are dying and starving, and they are not beyond the aid of those resolute to aid them. One man may not be able to do much, but a little thought should show him that this is not the time to think of benefiting traders in Japan by an increase of the tourist traffic.

Men and Events

Passenger rates on the Russian railways, also the war tax on same, have been raised by fifty percent.

The death occurred in London May 4, of "Henry Dallas" (James Ryder, jr.,) wellknown in Far Eastern dramatic circles.

The banks of Shanghai will close on Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3, and at noon on Wednesday, July Fourth.

Cinematograph films will be made of the Fourth of July exercises in Shanghai for reproduction in America.

The eighth commencement exercises of the Shanghai Baptist College were held June 23, the president of the class, Such Dzun-tai, presiding.

A correspondent points out with reference to an item in this column last week that Mr. L. Soyka is in Vienna and that it is his partner Otto Soyka who committed suicide.

Mr. Charles Yeater, of Sedalia, Mo., a graduate of the University of Missouri and prominent in the politics of that state, has been appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands.

A special illustrated edition of L'Echo de Chine will be published on July 14. It will consist of over 20 large pages with six color lithograph cover on chromo paper.

The announcement comes from Scotland of the engagement of Dr. J. E. Murray to Miss Jocelyn Frances Beart, daughter of the former agent for Messrs Butterfield and Swire at Chefoo.

Dance in the Palm Garden

SPECIAL NOTICE

The special Dances and Dinners at the Astor Hotel are a part of the Official July 4th programme. Reservations should be made at once.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Tonight 10 o'clock

SUMMER SCHEDULE

MONDAY - - - - CONCERT
TUESDAY - - - - DANCE
THURSDAY - - - DANCE
FRIDAY - - - - - CONCERT
SATURDAY - - - DANCE

In case of rain dance will be held in Ball Room.

On each Wednesday evening Prof. Papini will give a concert on the Roof Garden of The PALACE HOTEL.

The afternoon Tea Dansant will be discontinued during the Summer.

01-128

Mr. H. E. Cole, of the American Asiatic Association, New York, will be the guest of honour at a tiffin to be given by the American Association at the Carlton Cafe to-day.

Mr. I. R. Michael has commenced an action in the British Supreme Court against the Shanghai Stock Exchange with a view to compelling the Exchange to recognize him as a member.

American citizens interested in further strengthening the American Company, S.V.C., or in considering the organization of a special American Volunteer Reserve are invited by Consul General Sammons to meet at the American Consulate General on July 2, at 5.15 p.m.

Mr. Warren R. Austin, counsel for Seims-Carey and a member of the Vermont Bar, was admitted to practise in the U. S. Court for China June 22. He was afterwards entertained to tiffin by the American Bar Association.

The eleventh annual commencement exercises of the Soochow University will take place July 3, at 2.30 p.m. Alumni day, June 30; baccalaureate sermon, July 1, 10 a.m.; Inter-society debate, July 2, 10 a.m.; meeting of the Board of trustees, July 2, 1-30 p.m.; class day exercises, July 2, 4 p.m.

Mr. Eugene Ch'en, the editor of the Peking Gazette, arrived in Shanghai last week, and expects to stay here for a while to look into the political situation in central and south China. He states that the various rumors that have gained currency lately as to the sale of the Peking Gazette are without foundation.

A Japanese News agency telegram from Peking dated June 27 states that the U. S. Legation has shown much indignation about the publication of the documents of the negotiations of the Siems Carey Loan in the Government Gazette and that they they will take steps with the Chinese Government about it in a day or two.

A new British Order in Council empowers the Minister in China to order the deportation, exclusion from, or confinement to given areas, of any person whose conduct the Minister is satisfied has been or is likely to be "prejudicial to the public safety or to the defence, peace or security of His Majesty's dominions."

The editor of the London Nation, whose circulation in other countries than England had been forbidden by an order of the Army Council, in commenting on the difficulty of fixing the responsibility says concerning the Administration that it resembles the diatom, whose "particles either live in complete freedom from each other or in a 'gelatinous mass.'"

A correspondent enquires for the meaning of the word "sycee." We quote from Webster's New International Dictionary: "[Chin. (Cantonese) *sai sz*, fine silk; so called because if pure it may be drawn out in fine threads]. Silver in ingots of various sizes, used in China as a medium of exchange, usually stamped, but measured by weight."

Dr. William T. Ellis, of Philadelphia, who was in Shanghai this week on his way to Russia, England, Turkey and Armenia, to prepare a series of articles for American newspapers and for the Saturday Evening Post was entertained at dinner Wednesday evening, June 27 by Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. McCracken, at which the following guests were also present: Mr. David Yui, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boynton, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Gamewell, Mr. Quo, Mr. J. B. Powell, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mei. Dr. Ellis departed for Petrograd by way of Peking June 28.

The Theatre

"Bought and Paid For"

WHEN "Bought and Paid For" was produced by William A. Brady at The Playhouse in New York several years ago the critics immediately acclaimed two things—that the author, George Broadhurst, had struck a true note of American life, and that Frank Craven was one of the best light comedians on the stage. Produced by the Frawley company at the Lyceum theatre here the piece, notwithstanding obvious drawbacks, held the interest of the audience from beginning to end, again proving, this time before people many of whom do not understand the milieu of the characters, its grip on a fundamental question of marital relations.

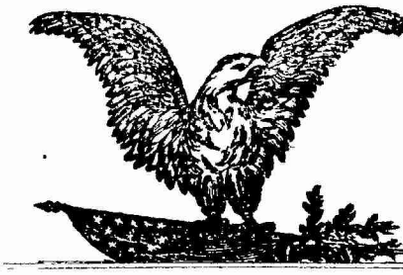
The story of the play is very simple—as most strong dramas are. All the characters (there are but four, not counting a valet and maid who flit in and out occasionally) are transmuted direct from life with the utmost fidelity. Robert Stafford, like many a boy in America, had a hard struggle in his youth; he earned his way to an education, fought for a foothold in the world of finance, and became while still comparatively young a figure in big business. He had been too busy to think of marriage; but one day he went to the telephone switchboard in a large New York hotel to talk on the long distance. It required some time for the telephone girl to get the connection; and meanwhile Stafford observed her, noticed her appearance, and especially her even temper and calm competency. He felt drawn by her, and came to telephone frequently in order to see her. In time, he made the usual advances, which she declined politely, but without offending him. Failing to improve the acquaintance by these methods, he at last invited her to dinner with her sister, and her sister's fiance.

The action of the play begins with the gathering for this dinner in Stafford's apartment. It develops that Stafford has sought an occasion to propose marriage to the girl, which he does. She hesitates, from not being sure that he loves her, but the curtain descends with the intimation that she will marry him. In the second act they are married, and of course he has transplanted her into luxurious surroundings; and also has given lucrative employment to her sister's husband, Jimmy, making life easy for them. On the surface their lives seem happy, but there is a secret canker in the man's occasional debauches, when his character changes, and when he is wont to use his wife as if she were a slave girl purchased to amuse and gratify his sensuous desires. When she remonstrates, he tells her that she is his, that he "bought and paid for" her; and brutally thrusts his amourous caresses upon her. A scene ensues; she resists and escapes into her bedroom, locks the door; and the act ends with him breaking the door in a mad attempt to reach her and compel her submission.

This is a story difficult of narration in print, or on the stage, but which without doubt truthfully represents crises that occur in many marital relations. The woman leaves the man on the morning following that night, although they love each other, and he humbly apologizes (as is his habit after every debauch); but she feels that she must be true to her womanhood and quit him. This course takes her, her sister and her sister's husband back into poverty; but by a device of the brother-in-law all ends happily, with the woman forgiving the man, and he promising to abjure liquor.

This skeleton of the proposition of the play gives only the theme and structure, and cannot convey the cleverness of dialogue and character drawing. In the part of Jimmy Gilly, Frank Craven "ran away with the show," in the vernacular of New York theatredom. All the characters originated in vulgar conditions, and Fanny Blaine and Jimmy Gilly remain vulgar to the end, although Fanny is a very fine woman for all that, and a handsome one too. Robert Stafford and Virginia Blaine, however, had risen above their origins, by observation and self-culture, and had equipped themselves for almost any society. Both are inherently fine characters, products of the true working of modern democracy in its better phases. Charles Richman played Stafford in the original production; Julia Dean was Virginia, and was succeeded by Kathleen MacDonnell. Frank Craven was Jimmy, and Katherine Kaelraed was Fanny. A splendid cast, and one that brought out every point in the action.

The best performance here was given by Mr. Frawley as Stafford. He could not give the character the noble appearance and physical dignity that Charles Richman did (and which helps to account for Virginia's being attracted by the man without knowing who he was), but he gave a very convincing portrayal, especially in the tender moods. I did not like the way Mr. Frawley dressed the part. It is not the habit of American kings of finance, as I have observed them, to wear high hats and doublebreasted frock coats to business, or in their daily life. Was this a concession to the presumed habit of the London "city" man? (Although I have noticed in recent years that in London the "city" men are dropping the formal tail coat. Many still cling to the high hat, wearing it with an ordinary short coat; But



Notice

Notice is hereby given that all persons going to the United States, or en route through the United States, or on vessels touching at American ports, should submit their passports to an American Diplomatic or Consular officer for verification (if American) or vise (if not American).

THOMAS SAMMONS

American Consul-General.

SHANGHAI. CHINA

JUNE 8, 1917.

business dress everywhere is coming to approximate the American and continental custom). Miss Lang was Virginia, and I was slightly disappointed by her work in the big emotional scene; in fact, that scene, which is the thriller of the play, rather dragged the night I saw the performance; just why it was difficult to say.

For the first time during this engagement Mr. George Austin Moore had a part commensurate with his ability. He played Jimmy, and he "got away" with it even with one, like the writer, who saw Frank Craven do it. Jimmy is a true sketch of a vulgar little "bounder," who is full of conceit and absolutely selfish, but not bad at heart. Mr. Moore was at times a little uncertain in his lines (some of the others were too), but he got a lot of big laughs. At times his upbringing overcame him (Mr. Moore is from Texas, suh) and he gave Jimmy, who probably hails from Flatbush, (Brooklyn), a southern drawl; but only Americans familiar with sectional dialects would have noticed this. Miss Tyler, as Fanny, carried the part along intelligently without ever sounding its depths—and it has depths. The stage settings of the first three acts, presumed to be the extreme of taste and luxury, presented a visual negative to the spoken lines at places; but I suppose this could not be avoided.

If "Bought and Paid For" had been acted as well as the Frawley company acted "The Outcast" it would have thrilled those who saw it; and even as done it was one of the best entertainments this company has given here.

T. F. M.

"*The Wolf*"

EUGENE Walter's play "The Wolf," which was given at the Lyceum Theatre last Tuesday night by the Frawley company for the first time in Shanghai, was not a "success" in New York, as theatrical commercial successes are rated. Its power was recognized, but somehow it failed to excite enough sympathetic interest to give it extended popularity. Yet the consensus of critical opinion was that the play was worth doing, and worth seeing.

As produced at the Lyceum Theatre, the piece came near to being the most interesting thing the Frawley company has done. This is the story: An eccentric, dour Scotchman lives in the wilds of the Canadian northwest, with his daughter, the issue of a marriage with a woman who deserted him, thus turning the father against all women and causing him to think he sees in the daughter's character an inclination to follow in her mother's footsteps. The girl is unhappy under her father's reprobation, and is beautiful and unsophisticated. An American engineer who is surveying a line for a railroad becomes infatuated with the girl, and determines to deceive her. There also is a young French Canadian, who loves the girl and who is seeking for a man who formerly wronged his sister, and who is discovered to be the engineer. A rivalry between the men about the girl ensues. The Canadian wins her love and takes her away. The other man follows, and is killed in a fight, leaving the lovers free to wed. and giving the Canadian his revenge.

It is rather a bald story, with every character a good one. At the Lyceum, the play lacked somewhat of the illusion that in the original production was created by the stage settings. Eugene Walter likes to get effects out of scenery (as in "The Easiest Way" he obtained a novel dramatic situation by the dying light on the summit of Pike's Peak, leaving the valley in shadow until only the lights of the men's cigars can be distinguished). In "The Wolf" he also used scenery dramatically; the deep woods, the far-off, snow capped mountains, and in the last act, the portage of Bear River, with the dull roar of the rapids and the swish of the rushing water.

In "The Wolf" he also plays a scene in the dark—the fight by the rapids, in which the engineer is killed. This scene, which is tense when properly given, failed to score full value at the Lyceum Tuesday night because the stage was not completely darkened (it had been forgotton to turn off the orchestra lights, for one thing), whereas it should be pitch dark. Jules has sent the girl on with the two other men, while he waits for the pursuer. A fire burns feebly. Jules stands in the shadow and waits. He hears a sound and dashes water on the fire, putting it out and extinguishing its light, just as a shot is fired. He is heard to fall and he lies silent. The other man, who fired at Jules, presently comes cautiously, and in the rapidly expiring glow of the fire he sees Jules lying inert. When he bends over the prostrate man, Jules clutches him, and a fierce struggle occurs. The men, early in the struggle, roll over the fire, and the scene then becomes totally dark. They can be heard as they fight on. Presently there is a deep groan, then silence. Seconds pass. Then a man strikes a match and lights a cigarette, and Jules' face is seen; the audience then learns who has won. Jules picks up his pack, calls to the girl in the distance, and exits. The curtain falls and the play ends.

Aside from a few defects of "business," a very good performance of the play was given by the Frawley company. Mr. Halliday was Jules, a part which he did very well, although I cannot vouch for his accent. Mr. Denniston was the engineer, and gave a good portrayal. As Batiste, a half-breed Indian, Mr. Moore was excellent. Miss Lang was the girl, and showed to advantage. Mr. Willadson, who was ill and who also never had appeared in so long a part before, nevertheless surprised people by his rendition of the father, Andrew. Mr. Barton supplied what of comic relief there was, as a young assistant to the engineer.

"The Wolf" does not give exactly a nice impression, but it certainly is strong drama.

T. F. M.

The Frawley Company

Mr. Frawley has announced the following cast for "The Climax": Luigi, Mr. Denniston; Pietro, Mr. Halliday; Dr. Raymond, Mr. Barton; and Adeline, Mrs. Isenman. Rehearsals are proceeding steadily, and a fine performance is anticipated. Great interest is felt in the appearance of Mrs. Isenman in this part. "The Climax" will be given July 3, 4 and 5; the performance on July 5 being for the Allied charities, when all the proceeds without exception will be so disposed.

As "The Climax" is a short play of three compact acts, it has been decided to precede it with a vaudeville. Mr. George Austin Moore and Miss Haager, who are "top-liners" in American vaudeville and who also played a ten months engagement in England, will appear.

June 30 and July 2 "Paid in Full" will be continued. Following "The Climax" it is expected that "The Outcast" and "Fair and Warmer" will be repeated for one performance each.

American Red Cross Concert

The programme for the American Red Cross Concert to be held this evening in the Olympic Theatre follows.

PART 1.

1. "Uncle Rome"—Mr. R. A. Curry.
2. "Un bel di," from Madame Butterfly—Miss Abott.
3. "Obstination."
   "Ninon,"
   "Farewell"—Mr. M. Speelman.
4. "Fylgia"
   "Vision Fugitive"—Mr. V. Meyer.
5. "One Spring Morning."
   "Songs My Mother Taught."
   "An Open Secret"—Miss Bessie Abbott.

PART 2.

1. "Fifteen Minutes with Silas."
2. "Ah fors e lui" (La Traviata)—Miss Abbott.
3. "Autumn Leaves"—Mr. Curry, with violin obbligato by Mrs. G. S. Morse.
5. "Tenting To-night."
   "Dixie."
   "Star Spangled Banner."

Accompanists: Mr. Vladimir Muhlen and Mr. D. J. Donne.

Women's Work.

American Women's Club

The meeting of the Summer Reading Circle last Tuesday was held at the home of Mrs. Gaines, when selections from "Huckleberry Finn" were read. The next meeting will be held in the rooms of Mrs. Hallam at the Astor House at 9 a. m. when "Vanity Fair" will be discussed.

Women and the War

"Men fight wars, but it is the mothers of a nation who raise the army. They are the silent patriots. Given her will, every mother in this great land (America) would go to war, if by so doing she could keep her sons in safety. It is easier to go than send a boy."

"I saw them living and fighting, and I saw them dying, I saw strange nations, men of different tongues and different colors, gathered together and becoming as one against a common foe. And then I learned this: That the world is now but one great nation, drawn close by the creed that all men are brothers. And that in the midst of that great nation of the world had broken loose something terrible, something that must be killed, or the world died."

Thus writes Mary Roberts Rinehart on the subject "The Altar of Freedom" in the Saturday Evening Post.

"Once over there I saw a boy dying in a railway station. He knew two English words, so he said: 'All right. All right.!

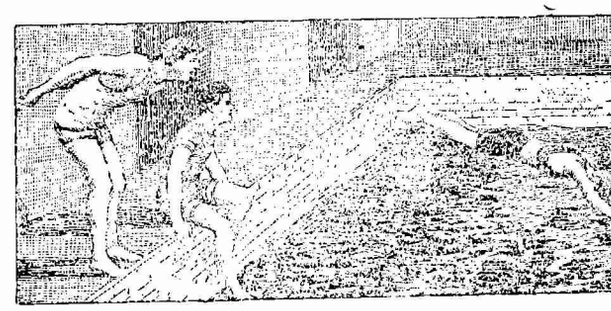
"It was all right with him. He had done his bit, and he knew that there were others to take his place, and that the world-nation would not rest until the war beast was chained. It was 'All right.'

"But we must pay the price. And the cost falls heaviest on the women. No woman has the right to hold her son back if he desires to go to war. It is the fruition of the years in which she sought to make him a man. It is the vindication of his manhood. It is the crystalization of those very ideals which she taught him with his prayers. I decline to believe there are mothers who will not let their boys strike back when they are attacked. In concluding this highly interesting article, Mrs. Rinehart says:

"So this is how I see the situation to-day, as it affects me and others like me. If I believe in my country, as God knows I do, if I love it, and that too he knows, I must do my little part, my bit.

"This the country must know—that women are ready to do their part. Else we are not free women, but slaves. And this the country must know, too—that the women demand it to do its part. The best of preparation, of skill, of guidance, of every sort of provision is what we require and will have.

"We will not fail America. Let her not fail us."



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In the Field of Business and Finance

Beans

THE importance which the humble bean—the common phrase, "not worth a bean," showing in how little esteem mankind has held the *Faba phaseolus*—has assumed in international trade in recent years is one of the romances of commerce. While it is true that here in the Far East its worth has always been fairly well appreciated, the merchants of Europe and America have only begun to realise its value within the last decade. The result now is that just as ships have for centuries carried cargoes exclusively of wheat so now we find ships making voyages half way round the world with no other cargo than beans, and while the scientific world has found very little use for wheat except to make bread for human consumption and bran for animal consumption, there seems to be no end to the uses to which bean products may be put. And not only is the bean itself a most valuable product, but what has only recently been realised in the Western world as the result of scientific experiments—although the Chinese have understood the principle for a thousand years without understanding the reason—the growing of the bean stalk itself has a marked effect in improving the fertility of the land, in that the roots of the bean plant form nodules and these in conjunction with the leaves constitute a subtle laboratory which extract nitrogen from the air—nitrogen being the most valuable of fertilizers.

The whole world, in these times of threatened food shortage, is crying for beans, and in the forefront may be heard the voice of America. In the arid plains of Colorado—the district which in the old geographies is described as the "Great American Desert," where nothing but sage brush and gophers lived until a few years ago—modern methods of conserving the soil moisture (the little there is) have made it possible to grow crops of certain kinds, and prominent among these is the pinto bean, a very valuable food product. Throughout the southern states of the United States, the cow pea is grown in rotation with cotton, not only in order to conserve soil fertility, but also to provide food for farm animals. The red kidney bean is also being widely cultivated throughout the United States, and in recent years the soya bean, so well known in the Far East, has made great headway.

It may not be generally known that a large American corporation, the Manchurian Develpment company, has purchased tracts of land measuring thousands upon thousands of acres, in northern Manchuria, with the purpose of raising crops for the American market, and the present indications are that beans will be grown principally. The company has had a certain amount of difficulty in its initial operations. The first tracts taken up proved too marshy and the initial year's attempt proved a practical failure; but a drier region has since been located, and this year the prospects are much better. The management at first also overestimated the extent to which American improved machinery could be used in that region. It has found that in this land of cheap labor there is a limit to the use of labor saving machinery, beyond which it is not practicable to go. A combined system of Chinese hand labor and method, and of modern argicultural machinery seems to be the arrangement which will give the best results at the least cost. This may appear as a slight digression from the subject of the article, but the point it all leads to is that America will shortly be supplied with beans by the shipload grown on American owned land with the aid of American machinery on Manchurian soil.

The principal users of the soya bean crop of Manchuria have been the Chinese themselves and the Japanese, the transport of beans and beancake every spring from Newchwang southwards providing very profitable freights for several British steamship companies. Up until the outbreak of the war, Germany had been the largest user of these beans among Western countries, and a Danish steamship company has been and is the principal carrier. The competition for the purchase of the soya beans throughout Manchuria has been and remains at present very keen. The largest European buyer, the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., through its agents in Harbin, Wassard & Co., maintains a staff of several hundred Chinese and Russians stationed for hundreds of miles in all directions, and provided with ready cash, not only to buy the beans when they are ready for market, but also to secure options on the growing crop; in fact advances are made on certain occasions before the seed is planted.

The soya bean is grown in practically every part of Manchuria, the southern bean being slightly more valuable than the northern, containing a little less water and more oil than the northern-grown product, and, owing to the poor working of the Chinese Eastern railway (a purely Russian railway, despite its name), during the past year the price of the northern bean has been kept down considerably due to the poor facilities for transport. But this year the severe drought in South Manchuria has had a very bad effect on the growing crop and Japanese buyers, who usually have confined themselves to the south, will undoubtedly this coming season be much more in evidence in the North.

It may be mentioned in conclusion that the reason why the bean is such a valuable food product is its high protein content. The people of China and Japan, being mostly rice eaters, crave a food product containing protein. This element western people get by eating large quantities of meat, but the high price of meat in Western lands has brought out the point that protein in this shape is very expensive; hence the demand for the bean, which supplies the protein in a cheaper form. At this very moment investigations on behalf of the United States government are being made in China by Dr. Ya Mei Kin, with a view towards utilizing soya bean products more extensively in the American dietary.

The New Subsidiary Coins

BY MR. CHANG KIA NGAU

Sub-Manager of the Bank of China.

(Translated from "Yin Hong Tsu Pao"—The Banker's Weekly)

LAST month the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce received a despatch from the Ministry of Finance and the Nanking mint through the District Magistrate stating that the new subsidiary coins would soon begin to circulate and requesting the public to accept them.

Recently the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs sent notes to the foreign Consuls explaining the conditions governing the circulation of the new subsidiary coins and a notice from the Superintendent of Customs to the Commissioner of Customs authorizes him to accept same.

The Nanking mint has already advertised in the newspapers the three kinds of new subsidiary coins which will become current, namely " half dollar," 20-cent and 10-cent pieces. Any one holding these new subsidiary coins can at any time exchange same into dollars, or vice versa, without discount. Shanghai merchants have no objection to this kind of subsidiary coins and when the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs sent particulars of the new coinage to the Consular Body, it also had no objection to make. The Commissioner of Customs has proclaimed this matter in the Custom House, permitting the merchants to use this kind of coins in the payment of duty. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications in Shanghai promised to circulate these coins for the Government mint, and exchange same into dollars on demand.

For the above reasons there is no difficulty in circulating these new coins, but as the public may not quite understand the real character of the new subsidiary coin, it is well to explain the history of same so as to facilitate its circulation. I express the following opinions without hesitation :

1 Fineness of the New Coins

Since the Republic was formed every thing has been changed into a new state; the Government and the people are of the same opinion that the coinage system is the source of national wealth and when the system of coinage is imperfect there is no way to better the finances of a nation; so the Government organized a Monetary committee, the duty of which is to go into the details of the coinage system. Taking the coinage system of the Ching Dynasty as a standard and altering it a little, the constitution of Government coinage was proclaimed Feb. 28, 1913. The kind of coin, weight and metal compound, are as follows :—

(*a*) Half-dollar silver coin. Kuping 3 mace, 6 candareens containing silver 70%, copper 30%; therefore it contains 2 mace 5 1/5 candareens pure silver.

(*b*) Twenty-cent silver coin net weight Kuping one mace 4 2/5 candereens; therefore it contains one mace 8/100 candareens pure silver.

(*c*) Ten-cent silver net weight 7 1/5 candareens containing silver 70% copper 30%; therefore it contains pure silver 5 candareens 4 sze.

In Article 4 of the National Coin Constitution it is stated: " The calculation of national coinage is advanced by tens, that is 1/10 of a dollar is called " Tsiou " (10-cents), 1/100 of a dollar is called " fen " (mace), 1/1000 of a dollar is called " li." In exchange for either public or private purposes these terms should be taken as standards.

2. Fineness of the new subsidiary coin compared with the old subsidiary coin.

In past years the quality of the coins had been frequently changed and the Mint authorities were not very particular as regards the weight or metal content, changing them whenever they pleased, and as a result there is no exact standard. It is not an easy matter to get details of the old subsidiary coinage, but in the 33rd year of Kuang Hsi there was a new coinage Act promulgated by Imperial decree, in which the following standards are given :

(*a*) Half-dollar silver coin, net weight Kuping 3 mace, 6 candareens metal compound; silver 85%, copper 15%; therefore it contained silver 3 mace 6 li.

(*b*) Twenty-cent silver coin, net weight Kuping mace 4 candareens 4 li metal compound; silver 82%, copper 18% therefore it contained 1 mace 1 candareen 8 li 8 sze of pure silver.

(*c*) Ten-cent coin, net weight Kuping 7 1/5 candareens metal compound; silver 82%, copper 18%; therefore it contained 5 candareens 9 li 4 sze of silver.

But this constitution only lasted until April 16 of the 3rd year of Hsun Tung when the Department of Finance altered the quality of silver coin as follows:

Half-dollar silver coin net weight 3 mace 6 candareen metal compound; silver 80%, copper 20%; therefore it contained pure silver 2 mace 8 candareens 8 li.

Twenty-five cent silver coin net weight Kuping 1 mace 8 candareens; silver 80%, copper 20%; therefore it contained pure silver 1 mace 4 candareens 4 li.

Ten-cent silver coin net weight Kuping 8 candareens 6 li 4 hsiou metal compound; pure silver 65%, copper 35% ; therefore it contained pure silver 5 candareens 6 li 1 hsiou 6 sze.

This standard was in course of preparation when the Revolution broke out but did not come into force, so it is difficult for us to go into the details of the old subsidiary coin. The Ching Dynasty often changed the composition of subsidiary coins after they had been proclaimed and not one came into force; besides as the provinces took up coining as a source of revenue each province has its own system, so that when investigating the quality of the different kinds of subsidiary coins we cannot but analyze each kind. The following is a chemical analysis report from the mint:

Place	year	Kind of coin	Kuping Weight	Pure silver	Pure copper
Kwangtung	Kwansu	20 cent	1 mace 4.3.3	1 mace 1.53	2 can. 8.1
,,	,,	10 cent	7.1.5	5.5.1	1 ,, 6.4
Hupeh	,,	half-dollar	3 ,, 5.0.0	3 mace 0.5.3	4 ,, 5.2
,,	;,	20 cent	1 ,, 4.1.5	1 ,, 1.6.0	2 ,, 5.5
,,	,,	10 cent	6.8.4	5.6.1	1 ,, 2.3
Kiangnan	Kwansu (1902)	20 cent	1 ,, 4.2.8	1 mace 1.7.2	2 ,, 5.6
,,	,,	10 cent	7.0.6	5.8.2	1 ,, 2.4
Peiyang	Kwansu 15th year	half-dollar	3 ,, 6.1.5	3 mace 0.4.0	5 ,, 7.5
,,	Kwansu 33 year	20 cent	1 ,, 4.0.9	1 ,, 1.4.1	3 ,, 6.8
,,	,,	10 cent	7.1.5	5.8.1	1 ,, 3.4
3 Eastern provinces	,,	half-dollar	3 ,, 6.2.5	3 ,, 2.2.6	3 ,, 9.9
,,	,,	20 cent	1 ,, 4.6.8	1 ,, 3.0.7	6.1
,,	,,	10 cent	6.9.3	6.1.9	7.4
Kirin	Kwansu (1905)	20 cent	1 ,, 4.1.4	1 ,, 1.4.5	2 ,, 6.9
,,	,,	10 cent	6.9.5	5.6.8	1 ,, 2.7
Government-Mint	Kwansu	20 cent	1 ,, 4.3.3	1 ,, 1.8.2	2 ,, 5.1
,,	,,	10 cent	7.2.5	5.9.9	1 ,, 2.9

According to the above schedule the highest quality for the half-dollar coin is that of the Three Eastern provinces, which contains pure silver 3 mace, 2 candareens, 2 li, 6 sze; and the lowest is that of Peiyang, which contains 3 mace, 4 li; The new subsidiary half-dollar coin contains pure silver 2 mace, 5 candareens 2 li: In comparing the new coin with the Peiyang, the lowest quality among the old half-dollar coins, it is seen that the silver contained in the new coin is less by 5 candareens, 2 li The highest quality of 20-cent coin is that of The Three Eastern provinces, which contains 1 mace, 3 candareens, 7 sze; the lowest is that of Peiyang, which contains pure silver 1 mace 1 candareen 4 li 1 sze. The new 20-cent coin contains 1 mace, 8 sze; compared with the lowest quality old coin it contains silver 1 candareen, 3 li, 3 sze.

The highest quality of old 10-cent coin is that of the Three Eastern provinces which contains 6 candareens, 1 li, 9 sze; the lowest is that of Kwangtung which contains silver 5 candareens, 5 li 1 sze, The new subsidiary 10-cent coin contains pure silver 5 candareens, 4 sze; compared with the lowest old coin it contains 4 li sze less of silver.

The above plainly shows that the quality of the new subsidiary coin is much lower than that of the old coins.

3. The reason for lessening the content in the new subsidiary coin.

From the above statement it is evident that the quality of the new subsidiary coin is much inferior to that of the old coins. The following explains the reason for lessening the silver content of the coins. A decision of the Monetary Committee says: "The standard coin has the real value and the subsidiary coin has a face value. In any nation the metal content of the subsidiary coin is not equal to the value. Under Article 5, the weight of the half-dollar silver coin is 3 mace 6 candareens and the metal content is 70% and 30% copper, but this is only temporarily for the silver standard. However, the era of the silver coin has passed and we will change to gold standard very soon. The change of standard will be a troublesome matter; but this is the beginning of reform; we have to prepare for the coming gold standard so that we can then also use the subsidiary coins we are now minting. If the intrinsic value of the new subsidiary coin is too near its current value, when silver rises in price the coin will disappear; this is certain. We heretofore put the subsidiary silver coin to 70% of its current value; that is the half-dollar contains 2 mace 2 candareens 8 li of silver, and added 30% copper to it to make up the net weight to 3 mace 6 candereens, and so with the 20-cent and 10-cent coins. This preparation will avoid future trouble in minting. As the public is accustomed to judging coins by weight, it might appear doubtful if they will wish to use the new coin, but it must be remembered that whether a coin can come into circulation or not depends on whether the fixed value can be maintained, and on whether the public has faith that the current value will be maintained: for even a piece of paper that costs only a few cash can be circulated as $100 or $10 in value, the public accepting them without question. Now the subsidiary coins have a real basis value and no doubt they will circulate well. As the circulation of the new subsidiary coin is limited and can be exchanged for standard coin at any time, what doubt can there be? The public may feel that by lessening the silver compound of the new coin the Government is making a profit, but it knows that because of the many faults in the coinage during the late Ching Dynasty, the present government has great regrets. Now the Government is going to great expense to recover lost ground so that there will be no such fault again. The circulation of the new subsidiary coins will be regulated so as to supply no more than the demand.

From the above statement we find that there are two reasons for lessening the silver content:—First, if in the future when gold is taken for a standard, the silver contained in the coin is too great it may be collected and melted for some other purpose by the people when the exchange of silver is high. Secondly, the government has the sole right to mint coins, same being needed by the public for use in business transactions, but the Government must have a certain limit so as not to oversupply the demand, otherwise the value will go down; besides they can be changed into dollars at any time, and though the silver content may be less, there is no reason why the people should have any doubt.

Circulating new subsidiary coin by the Tientsin Mint and its present condition.

The Coinage Act was proclaimed two years ago, but the Ministry of Finance seeing that the financial situation was so bad, and that it would be a great expense to the Government to reform the system of coinage, held back for sometime. But last year when the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications suspended payment, cash money was very much needed in the North. Some people proposed to mint new subsidiary corns to supply the urgent need for cash, the proposal being to mint coin according to the constitutional system. At that time the government already had the intention to circulate the new coin, and as the silver contained in the new coin is very much less than in the old coins this would be a method of meeting the demand.

The following is a despatch from the Government Mint to the Ministry of Finance: "A despatch from the Ministry notified us to prepare to mint new subsidiary coins. We have set up samples of engraving which resemble that of the new dollar coin, the weight and fraction of the metal compound being according to the Coin Constitution: that is two coins equal in value to one dollar which are called "middle dollar" (half dollar); 5 coins equal to one dollar, called "liang chiou" (20 cents); ten coins equal in value to one dollar to called "yih chiou" (10 cents). This is a time of critical moment to the money market; now is the best time to circulate them—beginning to circulate in Tientsin and then pushing little by little until the whole nation is using them. May we ask the Ministry of Finance to inform the people of the country to circulate them according to the national Monetary Constitution, taking the standard by tens; and that they are not to be discounted for any purpose; and to notify the people that the new subsidiary coins can be used for paying land taxes, duty etc; also that they are convenient for the use in mercantile transactions, and can be changed into dollars through the national bank of every province. This is all in accordance with the Monetary Constitution."

The above despatch was permitted by the Department of Finance. At that time it was rumored that the Shanghai Municipal Council would mint subsidiary coins for the use in the Foreign settlements. Thereupon the Tientsin mint was ordered to put the Government new subsidiary coinage into circulation at once, beginning with Tientsin.

So far $200,000 worth of coins have been minted; this is rather a small amount, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications being the only Banks to circulate them. The Goverment does not circulate the coins itself and the object is to put the whole right of circulation into the hands of the above Banks. This is done so as to prevent superfluous minting. The two Banks do not receive any compensation, for any one who presents one hundred cents of new coins will receive in exchange one dollar without discount, and when the two Banks receive a certain amount of new coins from the Mint, they will pay in return dollars equal to the amount received. If the new coin is in great demand the two banks can at any time

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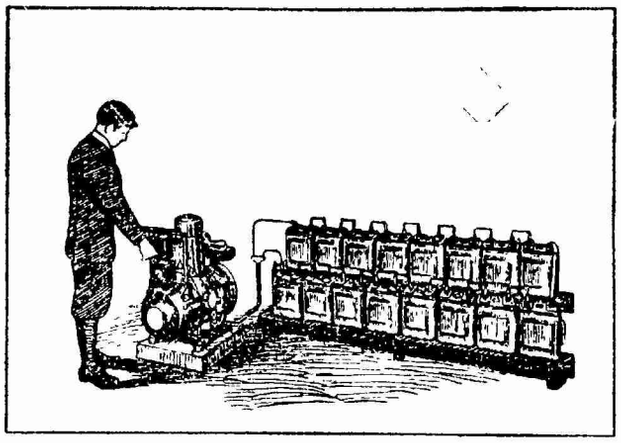

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The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company discloses a new feature in corporate financing which is highly significant and highly important.

From its receipts for the fiscal year this company has set aside gold $ 1,000,000, as part of its reserve, for advertising purposes.

This is the first time, so far as we know, that a corporation has recognized advertising as a fixed liability, on the same basis as insurance, betterment, depreciation and pensions.

This new departure puts advertising in newspapers and in magazines in its proper place in business estimates—not as a contingent or fluctuating item, but as a necessary, permanent fixed charge, inseparable from the proper conduct of the year's output and sales.

That is good business sense and sound policy.

—Editorial, New York American, Friday, March 16, 1917.

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exchange dollars for new coins from the Mint, and vice versa. According to conditions in Peking the scheme is perfect: First, the circulation being solely in the hands of the two banks, it is under the control of one head, thus avoiding any drop in value through overcirculation; second, there is a limit to the number of new coins to be minted. If they keep on this course without change there will be no complications in the coinage system.

There are now two kinds of coins in circulation in Tientsin, namely the old and new coins. The exchange for one dollar is 11 old ten-cent pieces and 50 cash, or 10 ten-cent new coins. The new coin takes the standard of ten, that is ten ten-cent coins for $1. The new coin has also the same effect on the exchange for a dollar. The dollar exchange into old copper cents is 120 "one cent" pieces; ten ten-cent pieces of the new coin will also excharge for the same number.

The railway station at Tientsin is the place where the new coin is mostly circulated. It is used on account of the convenience in calculation; those who buy train tickets are glad to accept them. If the circulation of the new coin is limited to a certain extent it will not be difficult to proceed.

(5) *My opinion on the circulation of the new subsidiary coin.*

In every nation the quality of the metal of the subsidiary coin is always less than that of the standard coin. For instance in the U. S. A. the quality of standard in the dollar is 916 2/3 per 1000 and the quality of the silver dollar is 892¾ per 1000. France has its five-franc coin 900 per 1000, and the quality of the one-franc pieces 835 per 1000. In every country the reason for keeping the subsidiary coin on an inferior basis to that of the standard coin, is to avoid the melting of silver when its price goes up. Besides as the minting of standard coin is a considerable expense, the Governments lessen the quality in the subsidiary coin so as to get compensation from it. There is nothing to be feared from the inferior quality of the new coin. The one thing I am afraid of is that the Minit may look upon the new coin as a source of good profit and mint all they can. This would destroy the standard of "tens," and would simply add bad coin to the market and as it pushed off the higher quality coins it would inject into the currency system a great complication.

The following are a few suggestion we should keep in mind:

(a) *Restrict the subsidiary coins to a certain limit.*

As the value of the subsidiary coin is low, if we mint more than the demand its value will drop as in the case of the former small coins of the provinces of China. If there is superfluous minting, the price would fall from time to time. Besides, the subsidiary coin serves to supplements the standard coin for petty expenses and if superfluous minting occurs then the merchants will sell and buy them as merchandise, trying to make profit out of them. The more coins that are minted the lower their value will be. Then it will be seen that illicit mints will melt the high quality coins so as to exchange for lower quality coins; then there would remain only bad coins in the market. This is the reason why the German national constitution restricts the circulation of marks to 15 marks per head of the population, France and Italy restricts to 7 francs per head, and the U. S. coinage Act, Art. 8 restricts the quantity of subsidiary coin to the equivalent of 100,000,000 gold dollars. In China I don't think we can arrive at the exact figure for circulation, so the best way will be for the Banks to watch the demand of the public, and then decide as the quantity to be minted. Now as the circulating agents are the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, these two banks will have to consult with the Mint as to the exact sum to be minted each day and outside these two banks no other Government office is to be allowed to circulate these subsidiary coins. This will avoid any over circulation.

(b) *The profits from the subsidiary coin should be put aside as a special deposit.*

According to present exchange conditions in Shanghai one dollar is exchanged for 11 ten-cent pieces old coin; now when one can exchange 10 ten-cent pieces, new coin for one dollar, which are inferior in quality to the old ones, there will certainly be a great profit. The only thing I am afraid is that in time of financial difficulty they might ce put to the uses of the Government or to the expense of the Mint. When one day the public demands the exchange of subsidiary coin into dollars and there is no money to supply the demand then they cannot avoid either to circulate more subsidiary coin or to stop the exchange. Superfluous minting will make the coin system complicated; stopping the exchange will destroy the trust of the public. As the Mint put the whole circulation in the hands of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications there is a great responsibility on the two banks. When the time of complication comes and there is no reserve fund for the exchange demand then the two banks put the responsibility on the Mint and the Mint lay the responsibility on the two banks, but the result is that trust is entirely ruined. So to keep up the circulation to avoid future complications the best method is to ask the Mint to lay aside the profit made from the new subsidiary coin and not to lay it out for any other purposes. This should apply not only in Shanghai but in all parts where the new coin is circulated, as the there are many places that mint the new coin but the circulation of the coin is everywhere the same.

(c) *The use of the new coin by the public should have a certain limit.*

As the quality of the new coin is so low (compared with the old coin) if the Government does not restrict the number handling the same then they will use only the subsidiary coin for paying demands and the receiver will have to suffer the loss. For this reason there is an article in the National Coin Constitution that no person is allowed to pay or receive half-dollar coin for more than 20 dollars equivalent, and 20 and 10 cent pieces for not more than 5 dollars. This article was not included in the proclamation and now ought to have attention.

(d) *The old coin should be withdrawn little by little.*

What we call monetary reform really means to put the coin system into force. In any nation when they circulate new coins they generally get all the old coins back. This is to avoid the complication of two different kinds of coins in circulation. In the National Coin Circulation Constitution sub-article No, 3, it says the old current coin in circulation may be collecsed by the Government to be minted into other kind of coin. But in a certain time when the old and new coins are in circulation they should be circulated according to the value, collecting the old and minting the new at the some time. Now the opinion of the Mint is to

mint new coin and to leave the old coin in the market as it were. The supply of subsidiary coin is quite sufficient and there is no need to get new coin to circulate in the market. If the Government is willing to reform the coin system they should collect the old coin or inform the public to exchange 10 ten-cent old coin for $1 from the Government Banks. This is the proper way to do. Otherwise it is simply for the interest of the Government Mint and not to reform the coin system. My last word will be that as the system advances by tens we must have subsidiary coin also by tens so the best thing to be done would be to circulate silver and copper coin at the same time. And the most important thing is to put its quality in uniform standard no matter if the price of silver and zinc are high and the expenses for the minting of the coins are high. This is what I wish to call to the attention of the Mint.

U. S. to Fix Rubber Prices

The following estimate of the world's production and consumption of rubber in the next four years is from the India Rubber World of New York:

Year.	Production	Consumption
1917.....*tons*	235,000	230,000
1918.....	265,000	260,000
1919.....	295,000	290,000
1920.....	314,000	312,000

No allowance has been made in these estimates for the German and Austrian postwar demand, which is not expected to be less than 26,000 tons per year. Apart from this it will be seen that supply and demand will remain very nearly balanced.

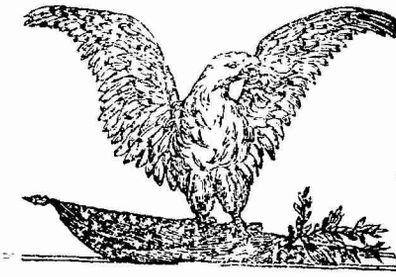
In commenting on the German and Austrian demand for rubber following the war, the India-Rubber Journal, London, says:

"We all know there is no surplus of raw manufactured rubber in Germany or Austria and that desperate efforts will be made by agents to secure rubber for delivery immediately after the war. The enemy cannot go on without rubber; he knows it as well as ourselves. Now, what is the position going to be in the event of peace being declared this year?

"Plantations have sold a very good part of their crops forward, principally to America. It is correct to state that the United States can, in the event of peace being declared, determine the price at which rubber shall be sold to the rest of the world. It is not likely that the United States will carry this rubber merely to re-establish good terms with Germany and Austria.

"Enemy countries will have to bid against themselves and the world to get raw rubber, and it will take them many months to get any stocks together. Production up to the end of 1918 is not going to be on a very large scale, and the countries now pitted against Germany have the first chance, and will use it. Those countries which, like the United States and Great Britain have not had their factories demolished, will have to manufacture for a time the articles needed by themselves and the rest of the world.

"As to whether the enemy countries will be in a position to buy, opinion is divided, and here the only element of doubt comes in. Though there may be irregular developments for a time, we believe that credits will soon be re-established, and that enemy countries will be able to come to terms and secure the raw material and the price will not be low....."



Notice

American citizens interested in further strengthening the American Company S.V.C., or in considering the organization of a special American Volunteer Reserve are invited to meet at the American Consulate General on July 2, 1917, at 5:15 P. M. - - -

THOMAS SAMMONS

American Consul-General.

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The Share Market.

RUBBERS	Closing Quotations, Week End. June 22	Last Quotation, Fri. June 29	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Angle Java	9.90	9.70	9.70	9 70	—
Butu	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
Consolidated	2.90	2.75	2.75	2.75	—
Kota Bahroe		83/4	83/4	83/4	—
Shai. Seremban	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	—
Tanb Mevah	1.15	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

H. & S. Bank $	655	615	616	615	—
Hall & Holttz $	16½	16½	16½	16½	—
Kung yik.	14.60	14.60	14.60	14 60	—
Kochien Tuy	35	34	34	34	—
Shanghai Dock	93	92	92	92	—

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	39/58	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	+2/8
T. T. on London.. ...	3/9¾	3/9¾	3/10	3/9¾	+—/¼
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. Tls.	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.24	+0.03
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	——
Mexican	72.75	72.1	72.4	72.02	— .38
Native Int.	.02	.18	.18	.07	+ .11

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/7	2/5	2/6¼	2/5	—/¾
Forward	2/7¾	2/6½	2/7½	2/6	—/1½
Tendency	Dull	Steady			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
22	June	81
23	June	81
24	June	81

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Sua Manggis	27 June 4 July	Tls. 0.25
Kotas	27 June 3 July	Tls. 0.55
Shai. Malay "Pref" ..	25 June 29 July	Tls. 8%
Tanah Merah	1 July 9 July	Tls. 0.08

R. A. CURRY

Shanghai Stock Exchange

Tel. 450—3421.

Cotton

China cotton remains firm and buying is restricted to a few stray sales.

As a result of renewed buying for foreign and domestic trade cotton rose on the New York market June 26, 80 to 95 points, July delivery, reaching 26,91, a new high record.

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Kerrigan, New York City; E. E. Pearson, R. M. Hewitt, Hankow; Mr. Normandin, Hankow; G. H. Newsome, Germantown, N. C., U. S. A.; M. H. Butler, Nagasaki; M. Dean, Manila; J. M. Gibson, Vancouver; H. C. Lander, U. S. A.; R. E. Manders, U. S. A.; M. Kirkemo, Nagasaki; Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Workman, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S. A.; S. A. Melas, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lilley, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen V. de Ford, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.; Erwin, U. S. A.; C. H. A. Reimer, U. S. A.; V. Houbin, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Maddocks, New York, U. S. A.; H. H. Everworth, Yokohama; R. E. Jordin, Tsingtau; H. W. Dean, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hickman, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.; S. S. Schmidt; W. R. Flatow, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Palhems; San Francisco; C. McCann, New York; L. W. Strown, Manila; W. B. Walker, Hongkong; E. H. Staber, Hongkong; E. T. Singer, Hongkong; P. W. Bell, Vancouver; Mrs. H. Barton, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.; E. B. Gregory, Shanghai; H. W. Felvernof, Amsterdam; T. Voshidzumi, Osaka; R. Keeler, U. S. A.; T. Arima; M. Fukushima; T. Kundtzon, Kristiama; A. A. Dorrance, Hongkong; W. T. Wllis, Philadelphia; R. O. Lundguest, New York City; H. R. Putman, New York City; A. M. Guptill, Ningpo; F. T. Gause, New York City; A. Constantian, New York City; Miss Black, Hankow; E. Charoong, Tientsin; I. Miura; C. Caro, Johannesburg; M. Catuno, Hongkong; M. R. Towell, Hangchow; L. G. Methews, Chinkiang Dr. G. A. Halfer, Shanghai; G. Memro, Singapore; D. G. Thomson, B. A. Borneo; Mr. Mrs. Carn, Bombay; Mr. and Mrs. C. Hought; A. Stone, Western Australia.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: C. H. Booth, Hankow; J. C. Reid, Springfield; R. T. Bishop, U. S. A.; E. D. Taylor, Manila; E. Moller; G. G. Fry, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Kjos, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hill, Colombo; Dr. Yami Kin, Washington; A. P. Batcham, Porttand, Ore.; T. Kindtzon, Kia Tiama; T. E. Powell, Chicago; Geo. J. Kappes, Chicago; A. C. Knowles, Tientsin; W. T. Pottinger, Tientsin; R. W. Roberts, Tientsin; D. S. B. Brown, Peking; D. R. Markham, U. S. A.; W. T. Smith, U. S. A.; W. H. Poate, Shanghai; C. G. Asker; G. H. Newsoner, Gemanton; H. Bijning, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Logman and child, Saerobain, Java; H. Nisser, Soerobaja, Java; J. Koehf, Soerobaja Java; J. B. C. Ichmering, Soerobaja Java; M. J. H. Felix, Soerobaja Java; A. C. Stewart, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bill, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Sherman; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lambert, Manila; Miss C. G. Benedict; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Folhamus, San Francisco; W. P. Graham, New York; Barnloh, Nanking; P. A, Waitland, Shanghai; H. W. Dean, Manila; Marry A. Nourse, Nanking; E. W. Adams, Peking; J. W. Bewick, Hankow; Capt R. Stephen; Mrs. E. M. Comeron, Shanghai; R. Sandison, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tebesert and child, Kobe;

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week. J. Parsons, Hongkong; Mrs. and Miss Saint Pol, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs: C. Powrie and child; J. Bruinemann, Hongkong; S. Wiggin, Manila; C. T. Loo, New York; L. Kampf, Tientsin; J. R. Fraser; J. Rosenthal, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. K. N. A. Teopilato and child; A. Jergensen, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mansfield; Mrs. Elfriede Arndt, Hankow; Mrs. E. F. Sturke and children, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lilley and Child, Hankow; Mr. F. Bargmann, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Clarke, Peking; J. B. Henock, New York; F. P. Koenig, St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Woo Che Hong and two sons; Mrs. Holzhaure and child; Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Graham; J. Mises, Tientsin; A. D. A. de Kat Angelino.

Commercal Notes

The Manchester correspondent of the Morning Post remarks that the Lancashire cotton-trade has reached a crisis which can only be compared to the great cotton-famine of the American Civil War.

A Japanese named Koretsune is erecting a factory for the manufacture of electric lamp bulbs at Shahokou, on the South Manchuria Railway line. There are large Railway works at said place and the idea is to use the female labor from the workmen's families in the lamp and bulb factory.

Sunflower seed is extensively produced, and crushed for its oil, in Russia; but not much attention has been given elsewhere to the cultivation of the sunflower for its seed, although its cultivation has recently been begun in the Mississipi flat lands. The oil is suitable for edible purposes, and when refined is a good substitute for olive-oil. The cake is a good feeding-stuff for stock.

The Fourth of July Celebration.

The program for the Fourth of July celebration has now been completed. The day's events will begin with a Consular reception at the American Consulate from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., to which all allied and neutral Consuls have been invited. The Consular Reception Committee, Major C. P. Holcomb, Chairman, have made arrangements for a very fitting reception. At 12 noon the American Co., together with representatives of the various allied units of the S.V.C., will parade before the American Consulate. There will be a military parade, inspection by Consul General Sammons, followed by speeches by Consul Sammons, Judge Lobingier, and other allied Consuls. In order to take care of the large number of people who wish to see the military parade, the Military Celebration Committee has arranged to have two pontoons anchored off the American Consulate, and to have platforms built in front of the U.S. Court for China.

The Sports Committee have arranged for two baseball games in the afternoon and also for the town band to play during the games.

The Evening Entertainment Committee have arranged for a big dinner and dance at the Astor House. Dancing will take place in the palm court, the lobby, the ball room, and the dining room, special orchestras being hired for the occasion.

A church service will be held at the Union Church Sunday, July 1 at 11 a.m. The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott will speak. The arrangement for the service is in charge of a committee, of which the Rev. W. H. Lacy is chairman.

The American Spirit

That America has gone into the war with the sole idea of putting an end to Prussian militarism wherever it may exist; that Americans in the Far East should feel they are here serving American interests just as well as though they were at home; that practical religion has found a definite application in the preparation for war in the United States; and that the United States is preparing for a war of at least two or three years duration from the time of her entrance, were the main points brought out in a speech by Mr. William T. Ellis before the American Univerity Club at a tiffin given in his honor June 26.

Mr. Ellis is a native of Philadelphia and a member of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia North American. His purpose in coming to China is to prepare a series of articles for a syndicate of religious and secular papers in America on religious conditions in China, Japan, Russia, England, Germany and Turkey. In addition to this he will prepare a series of articles on Russia for the Saturday Evening Post and will visit Armenia in the interest of the American Relief Commission of which he is a member.

Mr. Ellis has been in China before and his writings and lectures on Chinese subjects as affecting America has done much to arouse American public sentiment on this subject.

One of the important points discussed by Mr. Ellis in his talk dealt with the world's food shortage and with the fact that the United States realizes that the matter of provisioning Europe rests with America and that the people are accepting the task with an almost religious fervor.

"We realize this important fact" said Mr. Ellis. "There is not right now sufficient food in the world to supply the people of the world. The U. S. Department of Commerce has several experts in China investigating the availability of food supplies with an idea of extensive importations in the coming year."

In referring to American spirit in connection with the war, Mr. Ellis said:

"Let me tell you that proud as you may have been of America you have never had such reason to be proud as now. America has found her soul, has assumed her place as the world's leader in idealism, service and welfare for humanity. She has risen with a unity, splendor and intelligence that has thrilled every heart in the country. Men and women in every walk of life are doing their parts."

The Church and the War

What the Federated Christian churches of the United States are doing in the war, was outlined in a talk by the Rev. A. H. Smith, a member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and well-known as a writer on Chinese subjects, at the American Song Service at the Palace hotel, Sunday June 24.

"This is the first time," said Dr. Smith, "that the Christian Churches of America or of any other nation to my knowledge, have ever come together and taken combined action on any subject. I think it speaks eloquently for the fine spirit in America upon her entrance in the World War."

In commenting on the action of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in special session at Washington, D. C., May 8 and 9, Dr. Smith quoted from the May 17 issue of the *Congregationalist* as follows:

THE SPECIFIC DUTIES

As members of the church of Christ, the hour lays upon us special duties:

To purge our own hearts clean of arrogance and selfishness.

To steady and inspire the nation.

To keep ever before the eyes of ourselves and of our allies the ends for which we fight.

To hold our own nation true to its professed aims of justice, liberty and brotherhood.

To testify to our fellow-Christians in every land, most of all to those from whom for the time we are estranged, our consciousness of unbroken unity in Christ.

To unite in the fellowship of service multitudes who love their enemies and are ready to join with them in rebuilding the waste places as soon as peace shall come.

To be diligent in works of relief and mercy, not forgetting those ministries to the spirit, to which as Christians we are especially committed.

To keep alive the spirit of prayer, that in these times of strain and sorrow, men may be sustained by the consciousness of the presence and power of God.

To hearten those who go to the front and to comfort their loved ones at home.

To care for the welfare of our young men in the Army and Navy, that they may be fortified in character and made strong to resist temptation.

To be vigilant against every attempt to arouse the spirit of vengeance and unjust suspicion toward those of foreign birth or sympathies.

To protect the rights of conscience against every attempt to invade them.

To maintain our Christian institutions and activities unimpaired, that the soul of our nation may be nourished and renewed through the worship and service of Almighty God.

To guard the gains of education, and of social progress and economic freedom won at so great a cost, and to make full use of the occasion to set them still further forward, even by and through the war.

To keep the open mind and the forward look, that the lessons learned in war may not be forgotten when comes that just and sacred peace for which we pray.

Above all, to call men everywhere to new obedience to the will of our Father God, who in Christ has given himself in supreme self-sacrifice for the redemption of the world, and who invites us to share with him his ministry of reconciliation.

THE CHALLENGE

To such service we would summon our fellow-Christians of every name. In this spirit we would dedicate ourselves and all that we have to the nation's cause. With this hope we would join hands with all men of good-will of every land and race, to rebuild on this war-ridden and desolated earth the commonwealth of mankind, and make of the kingdom of the world the Kingdom of Christ.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

Shanghai North to Zah Kou—"Down"

STATIONS.	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ...dep.		7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05			
Jessfield.....dep.		8.01	9 16	10.26		14.25			
Siccawei.....dep.		8 10	9.25	10.35		14.34			
Lunghwa Junctiondep.		8.28	9.48	11.00		14.52			
		A. *104*	B. *106*	C. *108*	E	P. *110*	G. *112*	H	I
Shanghai South dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16 10*	*16.45*	*18 00*
L'hwa Junction dep.		*8.28*	*9 48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14 52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18 18*
Sungkiang..... arr.		9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17 37		
dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10		15.28	17.47		
Kashai .....dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33		16.15	18 57		
Kashing..... arr.		10.25	12 25	14.06		16.36	9 30		
dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16		16.46			
Yeh Zah .....dep.	8.08	11 14	13..0	15.15		17.21			
Chang An .....dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17.55			
Hangchow..... arr	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37		18.42			
dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			

Zah Kou to Shanghai North—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou. .....dep.				6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow ..... arr.				7.05	8.30		8.23	14.30	16.24
dep.				7.15	8.40		9.33	14.40	16 35
Chang An .....dep.				8.15	9.56		11.03	15.26	17 57
Yeh Zah .....dep.				8.52	10.40		12 30	15.57	18.50
Kashing .. .. arr.				9.30	11.22		13.31	16 28	19.40
dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai.... .....dep.			8.00	10.05	12.00		14.47	17.01	
Sungkiang .. .... arr.			9.08	10.54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18	10.57	13.03		16 13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. *101*	S. *103*	T. *105*	U	V. *107*	W. *109*	
L'hwa Junction dep.	*8 35*	*9.55*	*10,37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lunghwa Junction dep.				11.44	14.07		17.22	18.32	
Siccawei. .. ..dep.				11.53	14.17		17 32	18.42	
Jessfield. . .....dep.				12.01	14.26		17.42	18.51	
Shanghai North....arr.				12 20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

Kiangsu Brauch Line
Kon Zen Chiao to Zah Kou

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangcho.v..... arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

Zah Kou to Kon Zen Chiao

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep.		9.40	12.20		17 15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14 55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
dep	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao... arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Probate Decision in U. S. Court for China

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of Lucy G. Werlich, Deceased. | Cause No. 595 | Special (Testamentary) Proc. No. 221 | ORDER | Filed June 26, 1917.

SYLLABUS

1. A certified copy of a will purporting to be executed by the British Registrar of the "Principal Probate Registry" and authenticated by the sea of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice is sufficient without other showing as to the status of the certifier.

2. Where a probated will is out of the jurisdiction a certified copy made from an exemplified copy of the original is admissible.

Messrs. Platt, Macleod & Wilson by Mr. Wilson, for the petitioner.

No appearance *contra*.

Lobingier, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of G. L. Campbell for Letters of Administration, in support of which the petitioner presents a certificate entitled, "In his Majesty's High Court of Justice; The Principal Probate Registry," and reciting that Lucy Glover Werlich, died in New York on October 5, 1915, and that

"the last will and Testament (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) of the said deceased was proved and registered in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice and that Administration of all the Estate which by law devolves to and vests in the personal representative of the said deceased was granted by the aforesaid Court to Verdie Fearon (wife of George Fearon) sister of deceased and the said George Fearon the surviving executors for England and China named in the said will" etc.

The certificate is signed by a party purporting to be the Registrar and the "Seal of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, Principal Registry," is attached. There being no further evidence offered or available the question is presented whether the instrument in question is sufficiently proved.

There is little difficulty in assuming that the Registrar is the lawful custodian of whatever is registered in the probate registry. But at common law "the custodian of records had, as custodian, no implied authority to certify copies." In this jurisdiction, however, we have the benefit of a statute providing that

"A judicial, legislative, or executive record . . . of any State or Territory of the United States, or of any foreign country, or of any political subdivision of either, may be proved by the production of the original, or by a copy thereof, certified by the clerk or other person having the legal custody thereof, with the seal of the court or the official seal of such person affixed thereto."

It will be seen that this does not, as do many similar statutes, require the certificate of another official to the effect that the custodian is such. The seal supplies authentication and the proof in that respect is sufficient.

1. Wigmore, Evidence, III, 2138.

2. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 Stats. at Large, p. 492, sec. 1040; Alaska Compiled Laws, sec. 1872.

II

The copy of the will which the certificate recites is "hereunto annexed" is accompanied by what purports to be an exemplified copy of a decree of the Surrogate of New York County admitting the said will to probate in his court on December 4, 1916. Altho the date of probate in the British High Court of Justice does not appear it would seem to have been subsequent to the last named date and the state of the record suggests that the second probate was based on the first and that what we really have here is a copy of a copy of the will. But this, while undesirable, is not necessarily fatal. For altho it is stated by eminent authority 3 that "if the original and also the immediate copy are *both existing public records*, * * * a copy of the latter should be excluded," he adds "Where the original is out of the jurisdiction, the requirement may well be relaxed" and he cites a decision 4 where probate of a will on a certified copy of probate from an authenticated copy in another state was upheld. In this instance neither the original nor the first copy is within the jurisdiction of this court and in view of the long delay involved in procuring a copy of the original we are disposed to exercise the discretion indicated by the authority above quoted in stating that "the requirement may well be relaxed". This is not intended, however, to apply to cases other than that here presented.

The petitioner presents a Power of Attorney, duly authenticated under Notarial Seal, from the parties named in the will as executors, and purporting to confer upon him extensive authority regarding the estate in China. Aside from the question whether this grant is in all respects valid it at least indicates the petitioner as a "person competent and qualified" 5 to be named as administrator.

The citizenship of the deceased seems sufficiently shown by the recital in the certificate that she was "the wife of Percival Julius Werlich" whose estate is now being administered in this court as an American citizen.

We therefore find that the petitioner is entitled to ancillary Letters of Administration of the estate in China *cum testamento annexo* and direct that such Letters issue accordingly upon his taking and subscribing the oath as required by law, executing a proper bond in a sum equal to twice the value of said local estate and, since he is a British subject, filing a submission to the jurisdiction of this court.

By the Court,

CHARLES. S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

3 Wigmore, Evidence, II, 1555.

4 Corbett v. Nutt, 18 Gratt. 624,633, 637.

5 Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, p. 455, sec. 774, Alaska Compiled Laws sec. 1606.

The Industrial and Commercial Bank with a capital of $1,000,000, was formally opened at Honkong June 25. The American Consul-General, in a speech, said that he took a great interest in the Bank, for two reasons, the first being that its capital had been largely subscribed by American and other overseas Chinese and the second because it was a native bank. Most of its promoters had been trained in foreign countries and had, at one time or another, studied American banking methods. He was firmly convinced that the first great need in China was an adequate banking system, properly supervised by a responsible government.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

(Main Line)

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

STATIONS.		Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N. S. G. Local	Night Express R. S.	N. S. G. Local
S'hai North...	dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.45	23.00	17.15
Nansiang ...	,,			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan ...	,,			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
Soochow	arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
	dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
Wusih	arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
	dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
Changchow...	arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
	dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
Tanyang	arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
	dep.	12.09	8.08	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
Chinkiang ...	arr.	12.43	8.53	15.40	17.08	18.22			4.56	
	dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
N'king Ferry.	arr.	*14.10								
Nanking	,,	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	..	6.50	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.		Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N. S. G. Local	Night Express R. S.	N. S. G. Local
Nanking	dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
N'king Ferry.	dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
Chinkiang ...	arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
	dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
Tanyang	arr.		9.55	10.48	13.33	16.36	19.16		—	
	dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
Changchow...	arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.59	
	dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36			3.06	
Wusih	arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.48	18.24			4.01	
	dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
Soochow	arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan ...	,,	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang ...	,,	10.55	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
S'hai North...	arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections

Up

			Daily Mail
S.N.R.	Shanghai North	dep.	R. 7.55
	Nanking Ferry	arr.	14.10
T.P.R.	Pukow	dep.	S. 15.30
	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56
		dep.	8.06
	Tientsin Central	arr.	16.18
P.M.R.	Tientsin Central	dep.	17.00
	Peking	arr.	19.50

Down

			Daily Mail
P.M.R.	Peking	dep.	8.35
	Tientsin Central	arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	Tientsin Central	dep.	S. 12.00
	Tsinanfu	arr.	20.21
		dep.	20.31
	Pukow	arr.	13.00
S.N.R.	Nanking Ferry	dep.	R. 14.26
	Shanghai North	arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service

(Branch Line)

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

Woosung Forts. dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
Kiangwan	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
Shanghai North arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

Shanghai North dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
Kiangwan	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
Woosung Forts. arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.30	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

New Books and Publications

The Panama Canal

The Panama Canal and Commerce, by Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., Sc. D. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company.

ANOTHER of the problems to be settled after the war is the competition for the world's commerce by the Panama and the Suez canal waterways. The Panama canal was opened to world's traffic in August 1914 or just after the war in Europe started and then after an operation of thirteen months was closed by slides from both sides of the Culebra cut. This caused a temporary blockade of the waterway, so that today, considering the abnormal conditions in shipping due to the war, the effect of this monumental American enterprise on commerce is still an open question.

Basing his conclusions on what took place in the first thirteen months of the operation of the canal, Dr. Johnson arrives at the following decision:

"The canal has lowered the cost of transportation by water between the two seaboards of the United States and temporarily caused a reduction of some railroad rates across the United States and consequently a reduction in some of the through rates by rail and water between the United States and Foreign countries. If public opinion and wise legislation can effectively control the forces that interfere with the equitable social distribution of the benefits resulting from the reduction which the canal will effect in the cost of supplying customers with many of the commodities they purchase, the general public, as well as the carriers, traders, and producers who make direct use of the canal, will profit from the investment of $400,000,000 which the United States has made to provide a more economical route for the commerce of the United States and other countries."

Dr. Johnson, the writer of the book, is professor of transportation and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission from 1899 to 1904 and from 1911 to 1913 was special commissioner on Panama Canal Traffic and Tolls. Hence his opinions carry weight and should be the subject of close study by those interested in shipping and world commerce.

Some of the chapter headings will give an idea of the scope of the book:

"The Canal and the Length and Time of Ocean Voyages.

"The Canal and Freight Rates.

"The Canal and the Foreign Trade of the United States.

"Europe's Interest in the Panama Canal.

"Competition of the Suez and Panama Routes.

"Panama Canal Tolls and Tonnage Rules."

In discussing the subject of competition between the two routes, the author sums up the elements that enter into the choice of ocean routes such as distances, opportunities to trade on the route at intermediate ports and the cost of fuel on each of the possible traffic ways. Then he uses figures regarding insurance rates, heat of the tropics, winds and currents. In general his conclusions favor the Panama canal, especially in distances and fuel costs, and he discusses these subjects particularly with respect to the commerce of America and Europe with Asia and with South America. Many of his points are opposed to the report of M. Claude Casmir-Perier for the Suez Canal Company which was issued in 1911. This whole subject he sums up in the following admirable manner:

"The Panama and Suez Canals are to be regarded as supplementary routes quite as much as they are to be considered as competitive rivals. With both canals in service, the countries on both sides of the Pacific Ocean will develop more rapidly and the commerce of Europe and of the United States with those countries will increase faster. This acceleration of industrial progress and of international trade may readily cause the future traffic of the Suez Canal to be larger than it would have been had the Panama waterway not been constructed. It is more than probable that the two canals will be helpful to each other as well as of assistance to the commerce of rival sections of the world. As has often proven true in the past of other competitive transportation routes, each, by serving all, may prosper and grow stronger because of the assistance it renders."

In addition to the foregoing the book contains copies of and references to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 and the Hay-Paunceforte Treaty of 1901, together with the enactments of the American Congress and President Taft's proclamation setting forth the charges for vessels using the canal.

Certainly this book will be widely read here in a country whose future depends so much upon the development of world commerce in the next few years.

J. B. P.

Sir Walter Hillier's Method for Learning Chinese

The Chinese Language and How to Learn It (Vol. II, second edition revised,) by Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C. B. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. Mex. $4.50

Since the early years of the nineteenth century, when Robert Morrison, the pioneer Protestant missionary to China, set himself to work—amid great difficulties and with the assistance of Chinese secretly defying the mandarinate who forbid their giving assistance under pain of death—to prepare a grammar of the Chinese language for the use of foreigners, various books have been published, both in the English and other foreign languages, whose aim is the teaching of Chinese; most of them are painstaking and thorough, but have the fault of being too "heavy." There is, of course, no royal road to learning, and to master the intricacies of the Chinese language, no matter what method is used, requires a lifetime of arduous endeavor; and even that is hardly sufficient. But where the great majority of Sir Walter's predecessors have erred is in overwhelming the student at the outset with such a multiplicity of the inherent difficulties of the language that only the most ambitious have the courage to proceed further than a few lessons, and then give up in despair.

In "The Chinese Language and How to Learn It," the beginner after a short general introduction, is presented with a series of lessons, arranged in a logical and interest-compelling sequence, which fascinate the student and impel him to continue with enthusiasm until he has learned the thousand characters which experience has shown are the most useful and the most commonly used in general Chinese literature. The first volume has already gone through its fourth edition, and now the second volume has also appeared in a second

edition, revised. It consists of a collection of classical Chinese stories rendered into easy colloquial for the use of the student who has mastered the first volume. Probably no better encomium could be cited of the efficiency of Sir Walter Hillier's method than to mention that it is a frequent occurrence that visitors to China from England and also from America, who have never been in the Far East before, after a few lessons at home, and by studying this method on the voyage out, have been able to make themselves understood almost immediately upon their arrival in China—at least in that part of it where the mandarin dialects are understood, which, unfortunately for the student, does not include any of the ports at which foreign ocean liners call.

The Village Gods of India by Henry Whitehead, D.D. New York: Oxford University Press.

This little volume by Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, is one of a projected series on "The Religious Life of India" under the general editorship of Mr. J. N. Farquhar. It is typically Western in its method and of setting forth the province it sets out to describe. This province is the folk-religion as contrasted with the philosophic systems, cults, and beliefs of the books. The religion here described is an inheritance transmitted from pre-Aryan times, tho the individual deities are often quite modern, hit upon quite by chance as a result of superstitious fears. The deities here described are local, with no reference to the universe as a whole; they are mostly female, they receive animal-sacrifice, and their ministers are not usually drawn from the priestly caste. It is a needed volume, handy, straightforward, and not antipathetic.

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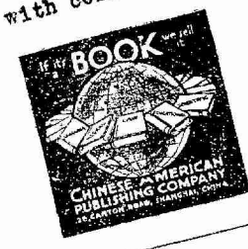

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